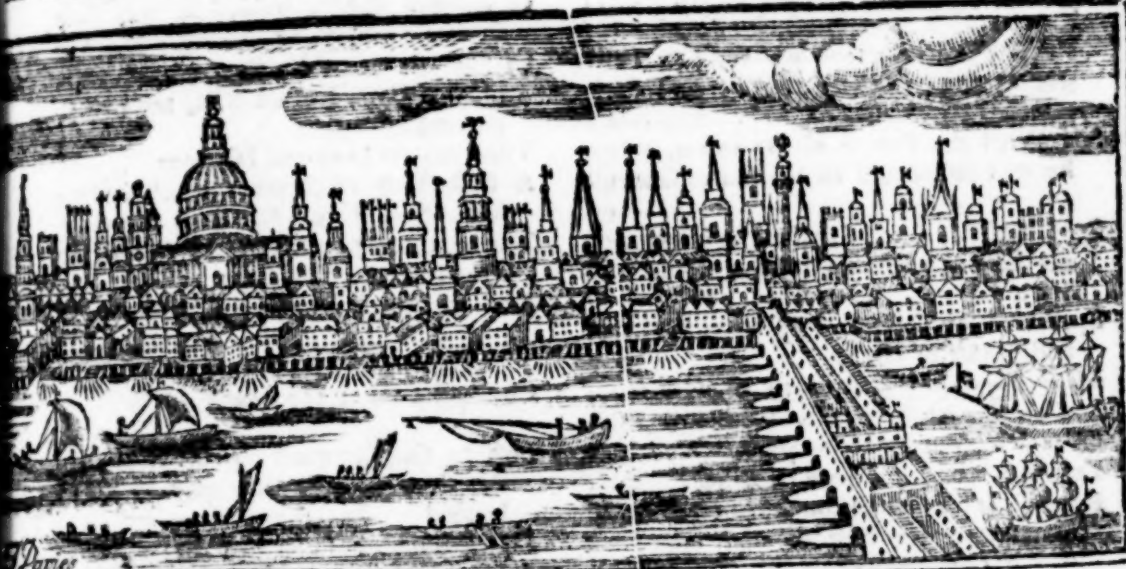


The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For M A Y, 1747.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing, (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>I. Remainder of the Discourse concerning the Hereditary Jurisdictions and Oppressive Tenures in Scotland.</p> <p>II. A particular Description of <i>Madrafs</i>, or <i>Fort St. George</i>.</p> <p>III. A Collection of Reports relating to that Settlement, giving a particular Account of all the Circumstances of its falling into the Hands of the <i>French</i>.</p> <p>IV. Several Letters and Speeches of the Prince of <i>Orange</i> and others, upon his being chosen Stadtholder, &c.</p> <p>V. A particular Account of the Success of the Admirals <i>Anson</i> and <i>Warren</i>.</p> <p>VI. Speech of the Duke de <i>Boufflers</i> to the Doge and Senate of <i>Genoa</i>.</p> <p>VII. Account of the famous Action at the <i>Sandbary</i>, near <i>Hulst</i>.</p> <p>VIII. Resolution of the States of <i>Holland</i> and <i>West-Friesland</i>, in relation to the <i>French</i> King's Declaration; and of the States of <i>Zealand</i>, concerning the <i>French</i> Ships.</p> | <p>IX. The <i>Austrian</i> General's Memorial to the <i>Genoese</i>, with their Answer.</p> <p>X. Address of Thanks to the Prince of <i>Wales</i>.</p> <p>XI. Of Animal and Vegetable Life, with further Observations on Electricity.</p> <p>XII. On Love and Marriage; our publick Diversions; Number of the Clergy; insuring our Enemies Ships; Effects of Exhalations on the Air, &c. &c. &c.</p> <p>XIII. POETRY: The Pleasures of the Night; the Invitation; on seeing <i>Mrs IP</i>—e dance; on the Spring; on the <i>Foundling-Hospital</i>; on <i>Phyllis</i>, set to Music, &c. &c. &c.</p> <p>XIV. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Sessions at the <i>Old Bailey</i>; Rebels transported, &c. &c. &c.</p> <p>XV. Promotions, Marriages and Births, Deaths, Bankrupts.</p> <p>XVI. Prices of Stocks, &c.</p> <p>XVII. Monthly Bill of Mortality.</p> <p>XVIII. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.</p> <p>XIX. Catalogue of Books.</p> |
|---|---|

With a Plan of *Fort St. George* and the City of *Madrafs*; a New and Exact Map of the Provinces of *Holland*, *Utrecht*, *Gue derland*, *Zealand*, *Dutch Flanders*, and *Dutch Brabant*; the Heads of the Emperor and Empress of *Germany*, King of *Sardinia*, Duke of *Cumberland*, and Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain*: All neatly engraved on Copper-Plates.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the *Rose* in *Pater-Noster-Row*.
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Beginning to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

C O N T E N T S.

T HE Account published by Authority, and other more particular Accounts of the Admirals ANSON and WARREN engaging the <i>French</i> Squadron, and their glorious Success 203—206	Of Animal and Vegetable Life, with some further Thoughts on Electricity 224, 225
Speech of the Prince of ORANGE, when he was introduced to the States General 206	Of the too great Number of the Clergy, the bad Consequences of it, and how to prevent it 226
Speech of M. Bentinck, when he introduced his Serene Highness to the Council of State <i>ibid.</i> D	Thoughts on Love and Marriage 227
Speech of the Duke de Boufflers to the Doge and Senate of <i>Genoa</i> 207	A Collection of Reports concerning the late Affair of <i>Fort St. George</i> 227—236
M. de Puyfieux's Answer to M. Van Hoey, about the Election of a Stadtholder <i>ibid.</i>	The Sea-Fight between the <i>English</i> and <i>French</i> in the <i>East-Indies</i> 228
Of insuring our Enemies Ships 208	<i>Fort St. George</i> bombarded by the <i>French</i> 229
Encomium on the Prince of <i>Orange</i> <i>ibid.</i>	The Town and Fort surrendered 230
Remainder of the Discourse concerning the Hereditary Jurisdictions and oppressive Tenures in <i>Scotland</i> 209—216	Circumstances of the <i>English</i> at that Time 231
Further Arguments for abolishing them 209	Loss to the Company by this Affair, and the Consequences that may be apprehended 232
The Objections against abolishing them answered, particularly with regard to the Articles of the Union 210, &c.	<i>French</i> Squadron suffer by a Storm 233
Counties Palatine and Lords of Manors in <i>England</i> considered 212, 213	Commodore <i>Peyton</i> justified <i>ibid.</i> B
Account of the famous Action at the <i>Sandberg</i> , near <i>Hulst</i> 216	A particular Description of <i>Fort St. George</i> , or <i>Madras</i> 233—236
Resolution of the States of <i>Holland</i> and <i>West-Friesland</i> , in relation to the <i>French</i> King's Declaration 217	Its Situation 233
The Prince of ORANGE's Letter to the States of <i>Zealand</i> , before he was chosen Stadtholder <i>ibid.</i> C	The Fort described, the <i>White</i> and <i>Black</i> Town, publick Buildings, Government, &c. 234, 235
His Answer to their Letter acquainting him they had chosen him Stadtholder 218	The vast Trade carried on there, and their small military Force 236
Speech of the Bailiff of <i>Harlem</i> to his Serene Highness, in the Name of the Magistrates and Burghers <i>ibid.</i> C	Form of proclaiming the Prince of <i>Orange</i> Stadtholder <i>ibid.</i>
Resolution of the States of <i>Zealand</i> , to take, sink or destroy the <i>French</i> Ships 219	POETRY. On <i>Phyllis</i> , a Song 237
Extract of a Letter concerning the sudden and remarkable Revolution in <i>Holland</i> <i>ibid.</i> D	On the Spring <i>ibid.</i>
The <i>Austrian</i> General's Memorial to the <i>Genoese</i> 220	On the <i>Foundling-Hospital</i> 238
Their Answer, by Signor <i>Grimaldi</i> <i>ibid.</i> E	On the Death of a Rev. Divine <i>ibid.</i>
Address of Thanks to the Prince of <i>Wales</i> , by the Stewards of the Sons of the Clergy, with his Royal Highness's Answer 221	The Pleasures of the Night 239
Some Thoughts on our present publick Diversions <i>ibid.</i> C	The Invitation 240
A Hint to the Great concerning Masquerades 222	On seeing Miss <i>W——e</i> dance <i>ibid.</i>
The Effects of Exhalations on the Disposition of the Air <i>ibid.</i> D.	To Miss —— <i>Aldersey</i> <i>ibid.</i>
	On the Fate of <i>Shuys</i> <i>ibid.</i>
	On the Promotion of Mr. <i>Stone</i> <i>ibid.</i>
	THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 241
	Sessions at the <i>Old Baily</i> <i>ibid.</i>
	Feast of the Sons of the Clergy <i>ibid.</i>
	Rebels transported 242
	A new extraordinary Mirror, with an Account of several others <i>ibid.</i>
	General Meeting of the <i>Foundling-Hospital</i> <i>ibid.</i>
	Marriages and Births 243
	Deaths <i>ibid.</i>
	Ecclesiastical Preferments 244
	Promotions civil and military <i>ibid.</i>
	Persons declar'd Bankrupts <i>ibid.</i>
	Prices of Stocks; Wind, Weather 245
	Monthly Bill of Mortality <i>ibid.</i>
	FOREIGN AFFAIRS 246
	Catalogue of Books 247, 248

Note, The Heads of the Prince of ORANGE (STADTHOLDER of *Holland*) and PRINCESS, are now engraving, and will be given with our next.

Let the PLAN of *Fort St. George* be placed between p. 232, and p. 233.



T H E LONDON MAGAZINE.

M A Y, 1747.

From the SUPPLEMENT to the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, May 16.



APT. Denis, of his Majesty's Ship the *Centurion*, arrived this Day with an Expres from Vice-Admiral Anson, giving an Account, that on the 3d Instant, the Squadron under his Command, consisting of the following Ships, viz.

Ships.	Commanders.	Guns
Prince George,	Vice-Adm. Anson	90
	Capt. Bentley,	
Devonshire,	Rear-Adm. Warren	66
	Capt. West,	
Namur,	Hon. — Boscawen,	74
Monmouth,	Capt. Harrison,	64
Prince Frederick,	Capt. Norris,	64
Yarmouth,	Capt. Brett,	64
Princess Louisa,	Capt. Wattson,	60
Defiance,	Capt. Grenville,	60
Nottingham,	Capt. Saumarez,	60
Pembroke,	Capt. Fincher,	60
Windsor,	Capt. Hanway,	60
Centurion,	Capt. Denis,	50
Falkland,	Capt. Barradel,	50
Bristol,	Hon. Capt. W. Montagu	50
Ambuscade,	Capt. John Montagu	40
Falcon Sloop,	Capt. Gwynn,	10
Vulcan Fireship,	Capt. Pattigrew,	

Being off Cape Finisterre, which bore S. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. distant twenty-four Leagues, fell in with a French Fleet, consisting of thirty-eight Ships, nine of which shortened Sail, and were drawing into a Line of Battle a-head; and the rest of the Fleet, which appeared to be under their Convoy; stretched to the Westward with all the Sail they could set.

May, 1747.

Mr. Anson formed his Fleet into a Line, but observing, by the Motions of the Enemy, that their Aim was to gain Time, and endeavour to escape under Favour of the Night, he made the Signal for the whole Fleet to chace, and engage the Enemy, without any Regard to the Line of Battle. The *Centurion*, Capt. Denis, having got up with the sternmost French Ship about Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, began to engage her, upon which two of the Enemy's largest Ships bore down to her Assistance. The *Namur*, *Defiance*, and *Windsor*, being the next headmost Ships, soon entered into the Action, and after having disabled those French Ships, in such a Manner that the British Ships a-stern must soon come up with them, they made Sail a-Head, to prevent the Van of the Enemy from escaping; as did also several other Ships of the Fleet. The *Yarmouth* and *Devonshire* having got up and engaged the Enemy, and the *Prince George* being near the *Invincible*, and going to fire into her, all the Ships in the Enemy's Rear struck their Colours between Six and Seven o'Clock, as did all those which were in the Line, before Night. Vice-Admiral Anson brought to at Seven, having detached the *Monmouth*, *Yarmouth*, and *Nottingham*, to pursue the Convoy, who then bore W. by S. at about four or five Leagues Distance, so that there are Hopes of having a very good Account of them. The *Falcon Sloop*, which the Vice-Admiral had sent after the Convoy during the Action, with Orders to make Signals for a Guidance to the other Ships, returned to the Fleet the next Day with the *Dartmouth Indiaman*. The Number and Quality of the Ships taken from the Enemy, are as follows, viz.

C c 2

Ships.

204 Success of the Admirals ANSON and WARREN. May

Ships of War belonging to the French King.

<i>Ships</i>	<i>Commanders</i>	<i>Guns</i>	<i>Men</i>
Le Sorieux,	M. de la Jonquiere, } Chief d'Escadre.	66	556
1 st Invincible,	M. de St. George	74	700
Le Diamont,	Hoquart,	56	450
Le Jason,	Beccard,	52	355
Le Rubis,	M. Carty,	52	328
Le Gloire,	Saleffe,	44	330

East-India Company's Ships fitted as Men of War.

<i>Ships</i>	<i>Commanders</i>	<i>Guns</i>	<i>Men</i>
1 st Apollon,	De Santons,	30	132
Le Philibert,	Celie,	30	170
Le Thetis,	Macon,	20	100

East-India Ship taken by the Falcon Sloop.

Le Dartmouth,	Peneche,	18	50
---------------	----------	----	----

The Loss on our Side was not very considerable, except that of Capt. Grenville, of the *Defiance*, who was an excellent Officer, and whose Death cannot be sufficiently lamented. Capt. Boscawen, of the *Namur*, was wounded in the Shoulder with a Musket Ball, but is in a very fair Way of Recovery.

The French Chief d'Escadre, M. de la Jonquiere, was shot under the Blade Bone of both his Shoulders, but it was thought he would recover. One of the French Captains was killed, and another lost his Leg.

Most of our Ships have suffered in their Masts and Rigging.

To this Account published by Authority, we shall add the two following.

S I R, Namur at Sea, May 10.

HAVING an Opportunity of sending you a particular Account of the late Engagement with the French Fleet, in which our Ship bore a great Share, I gladly undertake the Task, and shall only just mention what happened before the Engagement, in regard to our Intelligence.

The first Account we had of these Ships, was by the *Hampton-Court*, a few Days before we left *Plymouth*, from whence we sailed the 9th of April, under the Command of Admiral Anson in the *Prince George*, and Admiral Warren in the *Devonshire*, and cruized off *Ushant* and *Brest* till the 20th; at which Time we left that Station, and stood well to the South-West, in order to make *Cape Finislerre*. The 25th the *Falkland* joined us, (who had been dispatched by the Admiral, to look into the French Ports in the Bay) and brought an Account, that two Days since they saw about 40 Sail of Ships in *St. Martin's*, with their Top-sails loose: Hereupon our very diligent Admiral made the Signal for the Line of Battle a-head, at two Miles distant, which spread the Sea, and gave us great Hopes of seeing something within 20 Leagues; having in

Company 13 Ships of the Line, besides Frigates and Fireships; the former being mostly employ'd as Scouts, for Intelligence.

The next Account we had, was from one of these Scouts, who came into the Fleet at 7 o'Clock in the Morning (on Sunday, May 3) with a Signal to speak with the Admiral, having seen and been chased by Part of the above-mentioned 40 Ships, the Evening before: Here our Hopes were well grounded, and our Admiral made the Signal for the Line, as usual.

I now come to seeing the French Fleet, and it happened to be the *Namur's* Lot; for as our Line was formed on the Starboard Tack, and we being the eldest Captain lead on it, so of Consequence was the headmost Ship of our Squadron; which was now reduced to 13 Sail of the Line, one Frigate, one Sloop, and one Fireship, some of which are chasing. At about Half an Hour after 8 in the Morning, we made a Signal for seeing a strange Fleet to Leeward; immediately the Admiral hawled down the Signal for the Line of Battle, and made the Signal for the whole Fleet to chace. At Noon we came near the Enemy, who was laying to in a Line of Battle a-head, on the Starboard Tack, in all 17 Sail; soon after, our Admiral made the Signal for all Cruizers to come into the Fleet, and for the Line of Battle a-head; at which Time we took Reefs in the Top-sails (as is usual when going to engage) and began to form the Line on the Starboard Tack. (Here the *Namur* leads.) The French observing, that we were not to be bullied by their 17 Sail, and knowing if they run, their Convoy must fall into our Hands, dropped all but 9 from the Line; and with them their Convoy crowded to Leeward.

At 1 in the Afternoon, our Admiral made the Signal for those who lead, to lead large: At Two the French hawled down their Signal for the Line, and began to run for it, (as their Convoy was now well a-head;) upon which our Admiral hawled down his Signal for the Line of Battle, and made the Signal for the whole Fleet to chace; and at about Half an Hour past Two made the Signal to engage: At Three we came within Gun-shot of the Sternmost of the Enemy, and they began to fire their Stern-chace at us; but not regarding that, we stood on, and soon came near four or five of them, where we were very warmly engaged on both Sides, and had no Ship to our Assistance but the *Centurion* and *Defiance*; the former soon lost his Main-top-Mast, and of Consequence dropt a-stern; tho' Capt. Dennis behaved himself like a brave experienced Officer, in using all possible Dispatch to come into Action again; and

and the brave Capt. *Grenville*, of the *Defiance*, (who unfortunately lost his Life) observing how desperate the *Namur* was beset, got on our Starboard-bow, and took most of the Fire of one Ship from us.

After about an Hour's Engagement with 5 Ships, we shot the *Invincible's* Main-top-mast away, who of Consequence dropt a-stern; then we made Sail a-head and engaged the *French* Admiral within Pistol-shot, for about one Hour and an Half; at which Time he struck to us, as did another on the Larboard-bow, and one on the Starboard-bow; but I believe the latter as much to the *Defiance* as to us.

The *French* being by this Time pretty well reduced, our Admiral made the *Yarmouth*, *Monmouth*, *Nottingham*, and *Ambuscade*, the Signal to chase the Convoy. — We had 13 Men killed in the Engagement and 6; wounded; amongst the latter was the Captain in the Right Shoulder with a Mullet-Ball, the third Lieutenant much wounded in the right Groin, the Master in the right Knee, and a Marine Officer thro' the Body with a Mullet-Ball, and died in Half an Hour after. Our Main-mast has five shot thro' it, the Fore-mast three, and the Mizzen-mast one; the Mizzen-yard shot away, the Main-yard much wounded, and the Rigging so much, that only two Main-shrouds were left whole, and four of the Fore-shrouds; and for the Running Rigging, there was none left to hawl up or lower down a Sail; and of the Sails that were left, I believe there is not a Cloth but what has a Shot thro' it.

I am, Yours, &c.

Extract of a Letter from on board his Majesty's Ship the *WINDSOR*, in Plymouth Sound, May 15, 1747.

THIS comes to inform you, that in Latitude 43. 46. Longitude 3. 50. West, if accounted from the Meridian of the *Lizard*, on Sunday, the 3d of May, at Eight o'Clock in the Morning, we saw 36 Sail of Ships, whom we supposed to be *French*, and indeed found them to be so: At Two o'Clock we took in two Reefs in our Top-sails, flung the Yards, knock'd down all the Cabbins, and all the Bulk-Heads, and cleared the Ship for fighting, we being in Chace with the Hon. Admiral *Anson*, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and Admiral *Warren*, Rear-Admiral of the White, who had 13 Sail of the Line of Battle Ships, &c. the Wind N. E. our Course South 31°; and at half an Hour past Two, the Admiral made the Signal for the Line of Battle a-breast, observing that nine of the *French* brought to, and formed the Line of Battle on the Starboard Tacks, to engage: But at Three a Clock, observing our superior Force,

they wore, and seemed to go away at large, with their Larboard Tacks at the Cat-Heads; upon which the Admiral made the general Signal to chace and form the Line of Battle, without Regard to Seniority, and soon after, the Signal to engage; at Four o'Clock we hawled down the small Sails, and hunted the Main-Sail, and about Half an Hour after, the *Centurion* began the Engagement, being seconded by the *Namur*; but the former dropt a-stern after three or four Broadfides, having his Main-top-mast shot away. By this Time we came alongside the *French* Admiral of 64 Guns, seconded by the *Invincible*, another *French* Ship of War of 76 Guns, whom we engaged very close about an Hour and Half; the *French* Admiral dropt a-stern, and would certainly have raked us fore and aft, had it not been for the *Namur*, who immediately poured a Broadside into him; after the *Namur*, the *Devonshire*, Rear-Admiral *Warren*, clapt him along-side the *Prince George*, Vice-Admiral *Anson*, to whom she struck, having a great many Men killed, his Main-top-mast shot away, and Hull, Rigging, and Sails, tore to Pieces: The Admiral having struck, the *Invincible* soon did the like, having his Main-mast shot away, and his Rigging, Sails, and Hull, much shattered, by our Ship, Rear-Admiral *Warren*, and the *Defiance*, who discharged several Broadfides into him; and it was in this Beginning of the Action that we lost the Captain of the *Defiance*, whose brave and gallant Behaviour cannot be too much spoken of, and will certainly perpetuate to his Memory a lasting Monument of Fame. After this, we made as much Sail as we could after two *French* Ships of War, who were trying to run away, but the Sternmost was soon obliged to strike to the *Namur* and the *Falkland*. We pursued the *Diamond*, a *French* 54 Gun Ship, obstinately, till we had him alongside, and the second Broadside we gave him, he struck, his Fore-mast being shot away, and his Hulls, Sails and Rigging very much damaged; this was the ninth Ship that struck. — Never was a Piece of better Conduct than the *French* Admiral shewed, in drawing up five Sail of the Line of Battle Ships, and four Sail of Frigates, to fight 13 Sail of the Line of Battle Ships, Frigates, &c. in order that the Transports which he had under his Convoy might have an Opportunity of getting off; and, to say the Truth, they all shewed their Courage was not lost, for none of them offered to strike till their Ships were so disabled that they could not work them. — The Admiral sent Commodore *Harrisen*, and two more Ships of Force, after the Remainder of the *French* Fleet, who, we believe, will bring

206. *P. of Orange's Speech to the States-General, &c.* May

bring a good Account of them.—At Nine o'Clock at Night our Fore-top-mast came down, being shot thro' ten Feet above the Cap: We had likewise several Shot in our Lower Mast, and a great many in the Hull, and two of our Guns were rendered unserviceable, by having their Trunnions shot off: We fired above 600 great Shot, and 400 Weight of Musket-Shot. Our Ship lost in the Action Lieut. *Steward*, of the Marines, four more killed, and eighteen dangerously wounded.

SPEECH of his Serene Highness the Prince of ORANGE and NASSAU, when he was introduced into the Assembly of the STATES GENERAL. (See p. 217, 218, 236.)

High and Mighty Lords,

I HAD the Honour the Day before Yesterday of being informed by the Deputies of your illustrious Body, who came to me, that your High Mightinesses had appointed me Captain General, and Admiral in Chief of the *United Provinces*. Upon the first View of such a Burthen, I could not but doubt of my Ability to support it; above all, when I consider that such a Station requires, that the Person who is invested with it, should be Master of Military Knowledge, of which I have never yet had an Opportunity to gain Experience; to supply which Deficiency, I have applied my utmost Application to the Study of it, and will yet double it.

I know, High and Mighty Lords, the Importance of the Confidence you are pleased to place in me; my chief Care will be to merit it, by endeavouring to answer your Expectations. Whatever Distrust I have of my own Abilities, I put my Trust in the Aid of the Almighty, whose Direction has been too manifest, for me to refuse to accept of that Destination to which the Divine Providence has called me. The Unanimity with which your High Mightinesses made Choice of me, has not a little contributed to make that Appointment agreeable to me.

But when I reflect on what that Trust demands from me, I consider also what the present Situation of the Republick does require, at a Time when it is attack'd by a powerful Enemy, abounding in Resources, whilst the Strength of the State is in some Measure enervated, by a Decline of its Commerce, by a Neglect of Discipline among the Troops, and from another Cause not less important, namely, a great Remissness in the Practice of Religious Worship.

I always implore the Aid of that God

who has been the Support of my illustrious Ancestors; and as I propose to tread in their Steps, I hope to experience the same Divine Protection, and that by giving up my Person, Life, and Fortune, as they have done before me, I shall be able, as they were, to rescue the Republick from the Danger with which she is at present threatened.

And since it has pleased the God of Armies to make use of me as his Instrument, for the Welfare of this People, to whose Defence I have dedicated myself, I could have wished that the Opportunity had offered sooner, for me to have acted in Concert with your High Mightinesses, to the End that the Republick, being delivered from all its Dangers, might be restored to that ancient Lustre, Splendor, and Consideration with which she long appeared to all the Powers of Europe.

That Time is over, and 'tis with Regret I see, that thirty Years of Peace have not recovered it. Let us double our Prayers to the Lord, that through his Goodness we may be preserved against the Enterprizes of our Enemies; and that so long as there shall remain Kingdoms and Republicks upon Earth, that of the *United Provinces* may enjoy the inestimable Benefits of her Liberty, and the Preservation of the Reform'd Religion.

When the Prince was introduced to the Council of State by Count BENTINCK, his Lordship made the following SPEECH.

Noble and Mighty Lords,

I T has pleased the Divine Providence to direct Events in such Manner, that his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange and Nassau has been raised to the eminent Dignity of Stadtholder, Captain General and Admiral of the Union. It is in this Quality, Noble and Mighty Lords, and by Order of their High Mightinesses, that we have the Honour of introducing this Prince amongst you, conformable to the fundamental Laws of this State, and to the Instruction of this Council. We hope that the Re-establishment of the antient Form of Government, will likewise re-establish Concord in the Republick, and will cause our Deliberations to be brought sooner than heretofore to Maturity, will give the necessary Activity to the Result of such Deliberations, and will occasion a wise Distribution of Punishments and Rewards, without which a Government cannot subsist.

It is by this Means, and by the Conduct of the Princes of Orange, that our Country has raised itself to that high Pitch of Felicity and Grandeur, from which it has lately fallen, so as to have neither Force nor Direction,

rection, and to be the *Derision of its Enemies*, and an *useless Burthen to its Friends*. We doubt not but the Prince, which we have the Honour of presenting to you, will tread in the Steps of his glorious Ancestors, and will heartily concur with us in delivering the Republick, partly already swallowed up, and in preserving us from the Yoke of a *treacherous and deceitful Neighbour, who makes a Jest of good Faith, Honour, and Treaties sworn to in the most solemn Manner*. We are persuaded that the happiest Effects will fully answer the Expectation of the whole Nation, and will justify the universal Affection which the People have shewn this Prince; an Affection which can never be effaced by Time, nor rooted up by Art. The eminent Qualities of his Serene Highness are certain Indications of the Excellence of a Choice, the most unanimous that a People ever made, and of which History cannot furnish us with an Example. We intreat you to render to his Serene Highness the Honours due to his Rank and Dignity, and we pray God to bless your Deliberations, and to direct them for the certain Welfare of our dear Country, and for the Preservation of our Republick and Liberties.

SPEECH of the Duke DE BOUFFLERS, the French General, to the Doge and Senate of GENOA.

Serene Prince! Most Excellent Lords!

THE most powerful Monarch of Europe, and (what is not the least Title) the most faithful to his Engagements, has sent me to participate with you in your Labour and in your Glory.

He has order'd me to declare to you, that he is resolv'd, whatever it may cost him, to restore to this generous and unfortunate Republick, the Splendor and Independency which the most barbarous Nations would blush in an Attempt to deprive you of.

In your Misfortunes, I can't help thinking it a great Advantage, that the most honourable Courses are inseparable from sound Policy: Indeed, if your Enemies should propose the most specious Capitulation to you, what Confidence can you place in a Power so determin'd to enslave you, as the Court of Vienna seems to be: It has destroyed your Fortunes; it has attempted to reduce you to the vilest Slavery; by the Mouth even of its General, it has threaten'd your Citizens with the most infamous Punishment; (see p. 220.) but it has not yet been in its Power to rob you either of your Honour or your Liber-

ty: These inestimable Things, a thousand Times more precious than Life itself, you are still possess'd of. 'Tis to yourselves that you owe this happy Revolution, which has been effected without, and even prevented, the Succours of your Allies; 'tis your present Actions, illustrious Republick! which render you the Emulators of that ancient Rome, of that Senate, whose Courage the Presence of Hannibal, and even a victorious Army, then under the Walls of that City, could not shake.

Never lose Sight, therefore, of your real Interests; on the one Hand you see Shame and Slavery, on the other, Glory and Liberty.

Above all Things, never cease to hope in Providence, which ever detested Tyranny: The wonderful Things it has done for you have too strongly the Mark of Divinity upon them, for you not to second them with your utmost Efforts.

Time is precious, let us not employ it in vain Deliberations: Let one Spirit animate us: In short, Most Excellent Lords, vouchsafe to put Confidence in one who has your Liberty more at Heart than any Man on Earth.

I shall be the better Frenchman, in becoming the most zealous of your Citizens: Shew me Danger, my Duty is to encounter it; I will make it the utmost of my Glory to secure you from it.

M. Var Hoey having notified to the French Court the Appointment of the Prince of ORANGE to be STADTHOLDER of the United Provinces, the Marquis de Puy-sieux, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, return'd him the following Answer.

S I R,

I HAVE received the Letter with which your Excellency honoured me, dated the 13th Instant: I have acquainted the King with the Orders which were given you by your Masters, namely, to communicate to his Majesty the Resolution taken by them to raise my Lord the Prince of Nassau to the Dignity of Captain-General, and Admiral of the Forces of the United Provinces, both by Sea and Land, in the same Manner as held and enjoyed by his illustrious Ancestors. The King commands me to assure you, Sir, That he shall always see with Pleasure whatever can contribute to the Prosperity and Peace of the Republick. And if that be the Consequence of this, his Majesty will be beforehand in his Joy. I am, with the most perfect Attachment, &c. At Versailles, May 14, 1747-

of

Of INSURING our ENEMIES SHIPS.

S I R,

A LATE Advertisement relating to the Insurers of our Enemies Ships during a Time of War, has led me to the following Reflections, which I could wish all Persons concerned in such, (I had almost said, infamous Practice) would duly consider, and might then hope to see it abolished.

I know but one Shadow of an Argument in Defence of this Practice, *viz.* that the Premiums being 20 or 30 *per Cent.* a Quarter Part at least of all our Enemies Trade, if insured *here*, must be our Insurers, and consequently our Country gains a Quarter Part of their Trade, whether the Ships be taken or not.

This, I think, is the whole Force of their Reasonings; and this, it must be acknowledged, is true; but still, if these Gentlemen will please to consider the ill Consequences arising from this Practice, they will, I think, be obliged to own, the Loss by far out-balances the Gain. For,

1st, Whatever is taken of our Enemy's Ships, if insured here, must be refunded by the Insurers; so that our Country is not enriched by the Capture, whatever Benefit the Persons who take them may receive thereby. The Quarter Part Premium is the only Benefit the Nation receives, which must have been also received if the Ship had performed the Voyage.

2^{dly}, If our Insurers get any Intelligence from abroad, they will certainly secrete it; for if our Enemy's Ships are taken, they must lose what they have insured; and it can hardly be expected, that our Insurers will be of such a publick Spirit as to hurt themselves, even for the Good of their Country, much less when they make it of no Advantage at all to have the Ships of an Enemy taken.

3^{dly}, If, on the contrary, the Insurers get any Intelligence where our Men of War, &c. are stationed, (and how easily may that be done for Money?) Will they not, for their own Interest, communicate it to our Enemies, to prevent the Ships they have insured from falling into our Hands? Thus *Britons* are led to betray their own Country! Thus all our well-laid Schemes are frustrated, our brave Sailors disappointed, and even our Governors are blamed, through the Treachery of those, whom I cannot help thinking the worst of Enemies to their Country.

4^{thly}, Which I think still more prejudicial, is that our chief Merchants, who are the greatest Insurers, are by this Means prevented from fitting out Privateers to cruise upon our Enemy's Ships, contenting

themselves with the Premium for Underwriting. Thus, instead of endeavouring to distress the Enemy, these Men do all they can to promote their Trade, when there is Reason to think, they could hardly carry it on if not thus supported.

I could add several Things more against this Practice, but as I would not be tedious, I shall not mention them, and wish a more masterly Hand would dress up these Hints in a stronger Manner, so as they may produce the desired happy Effects, *viz.* of promoting the true Interests of our Country. I am, &c.

A MERCHANT.

B

ENCOMIUM on the Prince of ORANGE.

THE Veneration which is now paid to the Virtues of the Prince of *Orange*, by the greatest and wisest Commonwealth in the World, in their Advancement of him to the chief Command of their Land and Sea-Forces, cannot but give Pleasure to *Britons* as well as *Dutchmen*. Who that remembers the Year 1734, when his Serene Highness was in *England*, and married the Princess Royal, can forget how all Tongues were united in his Praise, and how glad all Hearts were when his present Majesty was pleased to sign the Contract for transplanting the *Fairest Branch* of the *Harover* Family into a *House* not less illustrious than his own, for defending and promoting the Liberties of Mankind, and the Protestant Religion? This single Consideration alone must endear him to every *Englishman*, and render his Election to the great Trust he is now vested with, as agreeable to us as it is important to the *Dutch*, who, it is not doubted, will now take the most vigorous Measures against *France*, under the Auspices of two Princes so nearly related to his *Britannick* Majesty, and so well beloved by the Troops both of *Britain* and *Holland*.

The Name of ORANGE was ever dear to Protestants, so long since as the Reign of *Henry VIII.* when we read, that a Prince of *Orange*, at the Head of the Imperial Army, took the Pope of *Rome* (*Clement VII.*) and thirteen of his Cardinals, Prisoners in the Castle of *St. Angelo*.

It is remarkable, that the present Prince of *Orange*, as Heir to the House of *Friesland*, was Stadtholder of three of the Provinces before his Election to the other four; and that he is now become Stadtholder-General of all the *Seven United Provinces*, an Honour of which none of his Ancestors could boast, not even the last Stadtholder, our glorious King WILLIAM.

G

An Attempt towards shewing, that the HEREDITARY JURISDICTIONS and OPPRESSIVE TENURES in SCOTLAND, not only may, but ought to be abolished by PARLIAMENT. Continued from p. 159.

THUS it is clear, I think, to a Demonstration, that the Hereditary Jurisdictions and Superiorities in Scotland must always operate more strongly against our present happy Establishment, than they can ever operate in its Favour; and I shall add this Observation, That in Countries where no particular Princes or Nobles are invested with any great Power over a Multitude of People, the Government can never be in Danger of an Insurrection or Rebellion, whilst wise, just, and mild Measures are pursued by those employed in the Administration; but in Countries where particular Princes are vested with great Powers over Multitudes of People, the extravagant Ambition, or unjust Resentment of two or three of these Princes, with the Assistance of a foreign Enemy, may raise a dangerous Rebellion against the most just and mild Government. A general popular Discontent can never in any Country arise without just Grounds; but two or three great Lords may become discontented, because the Government will not allow them to oppress their Neighbours, or plunder their Country.

Therefore it must be admitted, that the Abolishing of the Hereditary Jurisdictions and oppressive Tenures in Scotland, will certainly tend to prevent Rebellions, and to secure the internal Tranquillity of the United Kingdoms; and that it would tend to the promoting of Trade, Manufactures and Fisheries, what has happen'd in England since the Reigns of Henry the 7th, and 8th, is a manifest Proof. Would any rich Merchant or Manufacturer chuse to settle in a Country, where he must be subject to the Oppressions and Extortions of some little Fellow appointed Steward, Bailiff, or Undersheriff, by the noble Family that has hereditarily vested in it the Jurisdiction; and against which he can expect no Redress, without putting himself to vast Trouble and Expence? Nay, if he attempts to seek Redress, he must leave the Country; for from that Moment all the People of the Country would, at the Instigation of their hereditary Lord, unite against him, and absolutely refuse to have any Dealings with him. I have heard, and have Reason to believe, that some of those great Lords possessed of Hereditary Jurisdictions, do not chuse to have any Strangers, especially if they are rich, come to settle in their Country. As Serjeant Kire in the Play refused

May, 1747

to enlist a Schoolmaster, lest he should write Petitions, so they endeavour to prevent rich Strangers coming to settle in their Country, lest they should oppose their arbitrary Decrees, and teach Independency to their People.

A From the very Nature of Things we have Reason to believe, that there is some Truth in what I advance; for there are so many natural Ports upon the western Coast of Scotland, and they lie so convenient for the Whale, Cod, and Herring Fisheries, and for the West India, Portugal, Mediterranean, and African Trade, that, I am convinced, some of our Merchants and Manufacturers would have settled there before now, if they could have expected Encouragement and Protection from the People of the Country; and we cannot suppose, that the poorer Sort would have been against Mens bringing Money and Trade into their Country, if they had not by their arbitrary Masters been spited up, or rather compelled to act against what was so visibly their own Interest.

C Glasgow is now the most flourishing City for Trade in Scotland; and as in several Parts of the Coast to the Northward, as well as in some of the Islands, more commodious Harbours might be made at a small Expence, it may reasonably be expected, that if those Hereditary Jurisdictions and oppressive Tenures were abolished, and proper Encouragement given by the Government, some new and flourishing Cities would be soon begun to be erected in the Islands, or upon the Coast to the Northward of Glasgow; and by the Example of the People settled in those Cities, a Spirit of Industry and Manufacture would soon be spread over the whole Highlands and North of Scotland; for as Provisions and Labour are vastly cheap in that Country, if the Natives did not, Strangers would certainly resort thither and set up Manufactures, as soon as they found they had a neighbouring Port from whence they could export their Goods, and that they could live as safely and as independently there, as in any other Part of the Kingdom.

E Even the Price as well as the Revenues of Land Estates in that Country would soon be considerably raised, because there would soon be an Increase of Purchasers; for as to small Freehold Estates by Socage or Few Tenure, there are now hardly any such to be purchased in the whole Country; and as to large Estates, a Gentleman will never surely purchase in a County, where neither he nor any of his Posterity can well expect to be chosen the Representative of his County in Parliament, unless he makes himself the Slave of some neighbouring Lord, who has the hereditary Sheriffship of the County,

D d

and

and consequently is Master of the Return, when the least Cavil or Doubt can be pretended with regard to the Election.

In short, the many good Consequences attending the Abolishment of these Hereditary Jurisdictions and oppressive Tenures are so apparent, that I am surpris'd to see any of the Proprietors so devoid of Publick Spirit as to oppose it, especially as his Majesty and the Parliament seem willing to allow them an adequate Satisfaction. That they are to be allowed any Satisfaction, they should look on as a Favour from the Publick, because, if the Nature of our Constitution were to be strictly enquired into, it might perhaps be made appear, that the Crown never had a Right to grant, nor any Subject a Right to hold an Hereditary Jurisdiction over any particular District; and the Parliament of *Scotland* was long before the Union so sensible of this, that in the Year 1445, all Regalities then in the King's Hands were by an Act then pass'd annexed to the Royalty; and it was enacted, that in Time to come, no Regalities should be granted without Consent of Parliament. And in the Year 1584, another Act was made, by which all Jurisdictions not approved by King or Parliament were abolished.

As neither of these Acts was ever thought to be an Incroachment upon the Prerogative of the Crown, we must conclude, that no such Jurisdictions ever could, by the *Scottish* Law, be granted without the Authority of Parliament; and if any such were ever granted by King and Parliament, they were not, certainly, granted for the private Emolument of the Grantee, but for the Publick Good; consequently, when King and Parliament think, that the Publick Good requires their being abolished, it will, I fear, be difficult for the Proprietor to shew, by what Law he is intitled to a Compensation. But as this is not disputed at present, I shall enlarge no farther upon the Question.

I shall now consider the most material Objections made against the Abolishing of these Jurisdictions and Superiorities. It is said, that no Man ought to be divested of his Property without his Consent, unless he has been guilty of some Crime, and legally tried and convicted. This, I shall grant, is a Maxim that ought to be held sacred in all Cases where the Publick is no Way concerned; but when the Publick Good requires it, no true Patriot will scruple to sacrifice his Property, even without any Equivalent; no Man who has any Regard to his Country will, in such a Case, refuse to part with his Property, upon receiving an adequate Compensation: If he does shew himself to be so whimsically selfish, he

ought to be compelled; and this is what is frequently done almost every Session of Parliament, in Bills relating to the Highways, to the making of Rivers navigable, to the dividing and inclosing of Commons, &c.

But farther, as to private Jurisdictions, surely it will not be said, that a Property in any such can stand upon the same Footing with other Sorts of Property. Every free-born Subject has a Right to be tried, in all Cases of Life, Liberty, and Property, by the King's Laws and the King's Judges, and this Right ought not to be taken from him without his Consent, unless for the Publick Utility: Nay, so jealous are our Laws in this Respect, that no Subject can of himself give up this Right: No Man can, in this Country, make himself the Slave of another. Therefore no Man, much less the whole People of a District, can be divested of this Right, unless for the Publick Utility: If King and Parliament should do so upon any other Account, they would do an Injury to every Man divested of this Right without his own Consent. We must therefore suppose, that when those Hereditary Jurisdictions were first established, it was for the Publick Utility, not for the Private Emolument of any particular Family; and consequently, when the Publick Utility requires it, the Legislature may the more freely take them away. It is no Objection to say, that some of those Hereditary Jurisdictions have been purchased at a high Price by the Families now possessed of them; because every Man ought to know the Nature of what he purchases, and consequently the Purchasers ought to have known, that the Jurisdictions they purchased not only might, but ought to be abolished, as soon as the Publick Utility made it necessary. Therefore it must be admitted, that the Right of Property which particular Families have in these Jurisdictions, is a Right which stands upon a very different Footing from other Rights of Property which were originally established, and are preserved in private Men for their own particular Advantage, as well as for the general Good of the Nation.

Another Objection against abolishing these Hereditary Jurisdictions and oppressive Superiorities, upon paying an adequate Price to the Proprietors, is drawn from the 18th, 19th, and 20th Articles of the Union between the two Kingdoms, from which Articles it is inferred, that this is what cannot be done even by King and Parliament, without violating these Articles. In Answer to this, I shall beg Leave to examine these Articles one by one, after having made this general Observation, That every Man who wishes well either to his King or Country, ought to be extremely cautious of

of starting any such Objection; and that in an incorporating Union between two independent States, some Articles may be made unalterable, which both may, in Process of Time, and very inconvenient, and heartily wish to have altered. Human Foresight is so weak, that it is impossible to judge, with any Certainty, what may be the Effects of Time and a future Change of Circumstances; therefore, in such Agreements it is extremely dangerous, and, I think, not very prudent, to make any Article absolutely unalterable, by that which is then established as the future supreme Power of the United Kingdoms; because it will, upon every Occasion, furnish the Factious and Seditious with Arguments for stirring up Divisions and Discontents among the People. Every new Law, every new Regulation, however necessary for the Good of both, however consistent with their incorporating Contract, will, by such Men, be represented as a Breach of the Union; and as some Men must suffer, or may think they suffer, by every new Regulation that can be made, they will of course make use of this Pretence for giving Countenance to their Opposition.

This is the Case at present, as must appear from a strict Examination of these Articles. By the 18th it is provided, 'That as to Laws which concern Publick Right, Policy, and Civil Government, they may be made the same throughout the whole United Kingdom; but that no Alteration be made in Laws which concern Private Right, except for evident Utility of the Subjects within Scotland.' This Article is so far from restraining the Parliament of Great Britain from doing what is now proposed, that by the express Words of the Article, the Parliament is in a double Respect impowered so to do. Does not the Administration of Justice concern Policy and Civil Government? Does it not concern Civil Government to prevent any private Man's having it in his Power to raise an Army against the Government? Is it not for the evident Utility of the Subjects within Scotland to prevent Rebellions, and to promote Trade, Manufactures, and Fisheries amongst them? Those Gentlemen therefore that are against what is now proposed, seem to be infatuated, when they quote this Article in their Favour.

Then as to the 19th Article, the Words laid hold of upon this Occasion are these: 'And that the Heretable Rights of Admiralty, and Vice-Admiralties in Scotland, be reserved to the respective Proprietors, as Rights of Property, subject nevertheless, as to the Manner of exercising such Heretable Rights, to such Regulations and Alterations as shall be thought proper to be

made by the Parliament of Great Britain.

'And that all other Courts, now in being within the Kingdom of Scotland, do remain; but subject to Alterations by the Parliament of Great Britain.' From these

Words it is argued, that the Heretable Rights of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty in Scotland

cannot be abolished: and that the Hereditary Courts of Justiciary, Regality, or Sherivalty then in being in Scotland, cannot be abolished, even by the British Parliament.

As to Hereditary Admiralties or Vice-Admiralties, I answer, that they are reserved only as Rights of Property, and consequently, by the preceding Article, the Proprietor may still be obliged, by Act of

Parliament, to part with them upon receiving an adequate Price, when the Publick Good, that is to say, the evident Utility of the Subjects within Scotland, makes

it necessary, this being the Case with regard to every Right of Property a Subject can be possessed of. And as to other Courts,

these Words in this Article were not intended to relate to any Hereditary Jurisdictions, because all such are provided for by the next following Article. The Words in

this Article must then be supposed to mean only, that there shall be a Sheriff Court, a Commissary Court, &c. in every County, as there was at that Time.

And now, lastly, I come to the 20th Article, the Words of which are: 'That all

Heretable Offices, Superiorities, Heretable Jurisdictions, Offices for Life, and Juris-

dictions for Life, be reserved to the Owners thereof as Rights of Property, in the

same Manner as they are now enjoyed by the Laws of Scotland, notwithstanding

this Treaty.' Here again the same Answer is to be made, which I have already

made with Regard to Rights of Admiralty. They are as secure, and are by this Article

made no securer than Rights of Property in Lands or Houses. Suppose it should be

resolved to carry into Execution a Project that has been often talked of, I mean, that

of making a Communication by Water between the Friths of Forth and Clyde, might

not the British Parliament by an Act oblige the Proprietors of Lands or Houses be-

tween these two Friths, to sell at an adequate Price to the Undertakers, all such

Houses and Parcels of Land, as they should find necessary for carrying their Project into

Execution? I say, might not the British Parliament pass such an Act, without making

the least Inroad upon the Articles of Union? They certainly might, for the Sake of the Publick Good; and as

these Hereditary Jurisdictions are secured to the Owners only as Rights of Property, by

the Articles of the Union, the Parliament may oblige the Owners to sell them to the

Crown, for an adequate Price, if it be found necessary for promoting the Publick Good, with the same Freedom they may now, for the Sake of Publick Utility, oblige the Owners of Lands or Houses to sell their Property for an adequate Price.

It is therefore evident, that the Law now proposed for compelling the Proprietors of Hereditary Jurisdictions to sell them to the Crown for an adequate Price, and the Law for compelling Superiors to sell to their Vassals those Rights of Superiority which have always been deemed oppressive, may both be passed, without making the least Inroad upon any Article of the Union. The Power of the Legislature is in this Respect indubitable; the only Question is, whether these Laws may tend to promote the Publick Utility, and that this will be the Consequence, I have already, I think, demonstrated. But it is said, that those Hereditary Jurisdictions cannot be supposed to be in their own Nature derogatory of the just Prerogative of the Crown, or destructive of Publick Utility, because they have lately been vindicated and secured to their Possessors, on two most solemn Occasions, to wit, the Revolution and the Union; for at the Revolution, the Act of the *Scottish* Parliament in 1681, whereby these Rights were invaded, was presented as a Publick Grievance; and at the Union, their Security was provided for by the particular and express Articles above-mentioned.

Upon this I must observe, that this very Act of 1681 is a Proof, that the *Scottish* Parliament was not infallible, no more than any other. All Parliaments or Assemblies are sometimes, or in some Cases, influenced by an Interest different from, perhaps opposite to, the Interest of their Country. This was the Case of the Parliament which passed that Act in 1681. It was carried by the Influence of one of the most arbitrary Ministers *Scotland* ever saw, and was necessary for justifying some oppressive Measures he had been pursuing but a little before; and the Act was in itself inconsistent with the fundamental Constitution of *Scotland*; for as the Hereditary Jurisdictions in *Scotland* were, or certainly ought to have been, established by Authority of Parliament, the King could not by his sole Authority take them away, or render them useless; therefore it was a Grievance to declare, as that Act did, that, notwithstanding any such Hereditary Jurisdiction, the King might, by his sole Authority, appoint other Judges within that District. But the declaring of this to be a Grievance does not, surely, abrogate that Power vested in the supreme Legislature of the Kingdom, by which they may oblige any Subject to give up his Property for a just and valuable

Consideration, when they think it necessary for the Publick Good.

As to what was done at the Union, I have already shewn, that these Hereditary Jurisdictions still stand upon no better Footing than other Rights of Property; therefore all that can be inferred from what was done by the Parliament of *Scotland*, either at the Revolution or Union, is, that they did not then think it was necessary for the Publick Good to have all such Jurisdictions bought up, and again vested in the Crown; and if we consider, what Influence the Proprietors of these Jurisdictions always had in the Parliament of *Scotland*, we may easily see the Reason why this Question was never brought under the Consideration of Parliament. In this Case therefore, as it has already happened in some others, it may be lucky for the People of *Scotland* in general, that their great Lords have not as much Influence upon the Parliament of *Great Britain*, as they formerly had upon the Parliaments of *Scotland*.

The third Objection is, That Counties Palatine and Lords of Manors in *England* have higher Jurisdictions, Powers, and Privileges, than the Hereditary Justiciars, Sheriffs, Lords of Regality, or Barons in *Scotland*, consequently there is the same Reason for abolishing the former as the latter; and therefore to abolish the latter, while the former are left intire and inviolated, is making a Distinction between the Subjects of *Scotland* and *England*, which deserved to be, and cannot fail of being resented by the People of *Scotland*, because it seems to be a treating of them with Contempt; from whence it is inferred, that this Measure may more probably be the Cause of a new Rebellion, than a proper Means for preventing any future Rebellion.

If the Fact upon which this Objection is founded, were true: If it were true, that Counties Palatine, &c. in *England*, had higher Jurisdictions than belongs to any of the Hereditary Justiciars, &c. in *Scotland*, it could be no Argument against what is now proposed to be done with regard to *Scotland*: It would only be an Argument for another Bill of the same Nature with regard to *England*; and if this should be neglected, surely the People of *Scotland*, at least those not possessed of any Hereditary Jurisdictions, could not take it amiss, that the Parliament of *Great Britain* shew'd more Regard to their Liberties than to the Liberties of the People of *England*. But the Misfortune of this Objection is, that the Fact upon which it is founded is far from being true. There is no Part of *England* or *Wales* where the Plaintiff, if he pleases, may not bring his Action in the King's Courts at *Westminster-Hall*, and have

have it try'd by the King's Judges in their Circuits. This every Subject may do by Law, and the Happiness of their Circumstances in *England* is such, that they are able to support the Expence. Whereas in some Parts of *Scotland*, the People are disabled by Law, and in most Parts the Majority of the People are disabled by the Narrowness of their Circumstances, from seeking Redress in the King's Courts at *Edinburgh*. Even those who might support the Expence, are frightened from it, by the great Power which their Hereditary Judge has in other Respects over their Estates. For Example, The Vassal of an Hereditary Sheriff or Lord of Regality, might perhaps be able to support the Expence of a Suit before the Lords of Session at *Edinburgh*, but he dares not bring his Action there, or appeal from the Court of his Hereditary Judge, because of that Judge's being likewise the Superior of his Land Estate, and as such enabled to subject him to various Sorts of Oppression; and the Misfortune is, that these Lords of Regalities, or Hereditary Judges, are generally the Superiors, or Lords Paramount, of all or most of the Lands within their Jurisdictions.

From this Difference in the Circumstances of the People, it is plain, that Hereditary Jurisdictions must be more dangerous, and may be more oppressive in *Scotland*, than they can ever be in *England*, and therefore there is not the same Reason for abolishing the latter. But I am really surprised to hear it said, that there are in *England* any such Hereditary Jurisdictions as those now existing in *Scotland*. As to Palatinates, there is not so much as one now vested hereditarily in the Family of any Subject. There is but one Hereditary Sheriffship, meaning that of *Westmorland*; and as to Manor Courts, their Power is so circumscribed by the Courts in *Westminster-Hall*, by the County Courts, by the Sessions of the Justices of Peace, &c. that no Man within the Purlieu of any of them, can be liable to the least Oppression, were it never so much in the Will of the Judge or Judges thereof to oppress; for I must observe, that in the Manor Court called the *Court Baron by Common Law*, the Freeholders are the Judges, so that by Means of that Court the Lord of the Manor has no Sort of Jurisdiction vested personally in him; and as to the *Court Baron by Custom*, its Jurisdiction extends only to the Copyholders, who are supposed by Law to be a Part of the Lord's Family, therefore in this Court he is the sole Judge; but even here his Jurisdiction is so circumscribed, that he cannot oppress or decide unjustly, because of the many Methods provided by Law for redressing the Injured, and because the Person injured is

generally able to support the Expence of suing for Redress; or if he should not, he may probably find some neighbouring Gentleman or Lawyer to patronize his Complaint: Whereas, in *Scotland*, or some Parts of it at least, no such friendly Neighbour can be found perhaps in a whole County, by Reason of their being all Vassals to, or some Way under the Rod of the Oppressor.

Thus it must appear, that there is not the same Reason for abolishing the Hereditary Jurisdictions still remaining in *England*, that there is for abolishing those in *Scotland*; and if there were, it could not, as I have said, be made use of as an Argument for not abolishing the latter; nor can the abolishing the latter, without abolishing at the same Time the former, be taken amiss or complained of by any one in *Scotland*, but such as are possessed of those Hereditary Jurisdictions, or such as are influenced by them. No Man in his right Senses but would chuse to have his Cause tried by a Judge appointed by the Crown, rather than by a Judge appointed by any neighbouring Lord or Gentleman, who may very probably have a particular Interest in having the Affair determined against him: No Man in his right Senses but would chuse to live in a District, where he, or some of his Family, may have a Chance to be the chief Magistrate, rather than in a District where the chief Magistracy is vested hereditarily in some neighbouring Lord or Gentleman. Therefore, if any Clamour has been raised among the People of *Scotland*, if any Petitions should be presented to Parliament against the Bill, by those who are subject to such Jurisdictions, it will be a strong Argument in favour of the Bill, because it will be a manifest Proof of the great Power these Hereditary Judges have thereby acquired over the People subject to their Jurisdiction, and consequently a Proof of what I set out with, that these Hereditary Jurisdictions will always furnish Fuel for Rebellions; for if an Hereditary Judge can prevail with Men to clamour and petition against what is so evidently calculated for their Advantage, surely he may prevail with them to join with him in a Rebellion, when there are the least Hopes of Success.

This Argument will become still more cogent, if no Petitions in Favour of the Bill should come up from the People of any of those Counties or Districts that are subject to these Hereditary Jurisdictions. If this should be the Case, it will be a most convincing Proof of the slavish Subjection those People are under, and will be an Argument with every generous Mind for insisting upon their being delivered from that Subjection. Can we suppose, that a Gentleman

Man whose Estate lies within a Regality, has no Dependence upon the Lord of that Regality? Can we suppose, that any Man of Spirit would desire to have a Dependence upon his Fellow-Subject? Therefore, when his Case is under the Consideration of Parliament, when Petitions are presented against setting him free, and great Pains taken to represent such a Regulation as unpopular, if he does not petition for being set free, if he is not joined by all those in the same Circumstances, it must proceed from something that deserves the Name of Slavery rather than Dependence. It may be said, 'tis true, that were the Regality dissolved, his Estate must lie within some County, so that his Dependence would only be transferred from the Lord of Regality to the Sheriff, and he may rather chuse to continue his Dependence on the former, than have it transferred to the latter; but if the Sheriffship of the County be vested in the Crown, no Man can make such a Choice, because he has an equal Chance of being appointed Sheriff of the County, and thereby acquiring the Dependence of others, instead of being subject to any himself.

This equal Chance which every Gentleman has of being appointed, or of having some of his Family appointed, Sheriff of the County, must convince every Man who has an Estate within any Hereditary Jurisdiction, that it is his Interest to have all such Jurisdictions abolished; and if they do not all petition in Favour of a Bill for that Purpose, if any of them petition against such a Bill, it must proceed from their Dread of a Power which no Subject ought to have over another.

The next Objection, and the last I shall take Notice of, is not so much an Objection against abolishing the Hereditary Jurisdictions in Scotland, as it is an Objection against restoring them to the Crown; for it is said, that by so doing we shall increase the Power of the Crown, which is already greater than can well be thought consistent with our Constitution. As to this, I must grant, that I heartily wish to see a true Publick Spirit more generally prevalent among the People; for then it would be proper to restore to them some of those Rights and Privileges they have been deprived of, particularly that of chusing their Sheriffs and their Conservators or Justices of the Peace; but till this happens, the Power of appointing Sheriffs, &c. must continue where it is, and I wish we may not be forced by that selfish venal Spirit which prevails, to increase rather than diminish the Power of the Crown. That too great a Power in the Crown is inconsistent with our Constitution, I shall readily admit; but it is still more inconsistent with our Constitu-

tion, and may be attended with more fatal Consequences, to vest or continue too great a Power in the Family of any Subject; because it will expose us to all those Evils, under which this Nation groaned for Ages after the Conquest, Evils which Germany now groans under, and which may bring on a Dissolution of that august and powerful Body. We must take the best Care we can to prevent our being made Slaves by the Crown, but at the same Time we ought to take Care, that no Part of the People shall be, or continue to be the Slaves of any Fellow-Subject; lest they should join with the Crown in establishing a general Slavery, in order to get free from the particular one they find themselves subjected to.

It is certainly of dangerous Consequence to the free Choice of Members of Parliament in any County, to have the Nomination of the Sheriff vested in the Crown; but it is of more dangerous Consequence to have that Office vested hereditarily in the Family of any particular Subject, because the latter will always have more Inducements to commit Iniquity, than the Nominee of the Crown can ever have. Besides, the Crown, as to its Nomination, is under some Restraint, because it generally chuses one of three recommended by the Judges; whereas an Hereditary Sheriff is under no Restraint as to the Nomination of his Deputy, and in many Cases cannot be made to answer for his Misdeeds. Therefore, these Jurisdictions may be, and indeed must be vested in the Crown, and must there remain, till it be found necessary to make some general, and new Regulation for the Appointment of Sheriffs and other inferior Magistrates over the whole United Kingdom.

I think, I need not trouble the Reader with any more of the Objections made against abolishing these Jurisdictions; however, before I conclude, I shall beg Leave just to touch upon a few more of them. It is said, that the Abolishing of these Jurisdictions supposes, that the Proprietors have made a bad Use of them, and yet no Proof of this has been so much as attempted. A short Answer to this is, that no such Thing is supposed, either in the Preamble or any other Part of the Bill. It is not the bad Use that has been made, but the bad Use that may be made of these Jurisdictions, and the Publick Inconveniences that naturally result from them, that is suggested as the Cause of their being abolished. They are not to be abolished by Way of Punishment upon the Proprietors, but for the Sake of the Publick Good, that must accrue from extending the Influence, Benefit, and Protection of the King's Laws and Courts of Justice to all his Majesty's Subjects in Scotland. The Bill

Bill is not therefore founded upon any Facts, but upon the general Nature of Things, and consequently there was not the least Occasion for any Proofs, nor could there be any Proof attempted.

Another Objection is, that these Hereditary Jurisdictions are the Birthright, and the most honourable Birthright of those possessed of them, therefore they cannot in Honour accept of any Price or Satisfaction for them. As to what a Man may think a Point of Honour, there is no arguing; and therefore, if any of these Gentlemen should think, that he cannot in Honour accept of a Price for his Hereditary Jurisdiction, the Publick must take it without a Price. But I think, there is no Point of Honour more universally allowed, than that a Man is obliged to part with any Thing, even Life itself, when it becomes necessary for promoting the Good of his Country, and the Legislature is surely the best Judge of what is necessary for this Purpose. A Nobleman's Palace or his Park is as much his Birthright as any Hereditary Jurisdiction he can be possessed of, yet both he may be compelled by the Legislature to part with, for making a River navigable, or for any other Publick Benefit. In such Cases, the more freely he parts with his Property, the more readily he accepts of the Satisfaction offered by the Publick, the more honourably, in my Opinion, he acts. Strong and well fortified Castles were formerly the Birthright of many of our Nobility, and were certainly as honourable a Birthright as any Man could be possessed of: These were afterwards deemed to be inconsistent with the Publick Tranquillity; therefore the Proprietors were dispossessed by Henry II. and all the Castles demolished, except a few which the King kept in his own Hands; and yet I never heard, that any one of our Nobility at that Time thought his Honour concerned in defending his Birthright, or in refusing the Satisfaction offered him by that wise and great King.

In short, no Man's Honour can suffer by complying with what is deemed for the Good of his Country. No disinterested Man will say so; and therefore I am apt to suppose, that the contrary Opinion was first suggested by some one of those Under Agents, who, without the Privy of his Lord, made use of his Power to squeeze unjust Perquisites from those who have the Misfortune to be under his Hereditary Jurisdiction.

Lastly, It is said, that this Regulation will increase the Number of Lawyers, and make them swarm as much in all the Country Towns in Scotland as they now do in England. It seems something extraordinary to suppose, that the Diminishing the Number of Courts in a Country should increase the

Number of Lawyers; and yet this may very probably be the Consequence, though this Consequence is far from being an Objection. In Courts of Regality or Hereditary Sheriffship, there is no Use for Law or Lawyers, because Men do not depend upon the Justice of their Cause, but upon the Interest they can make with the Lord's Bailiff, who is generally biased by his own or his Lord's Favour, Affection, or Interest. Before such a Judge, Reasoning is ridiculous, Eloquence is a Jest. This the Suitors are sensible of, therefore they either employ no Lawyer, or give themselves very little Concern about his Capacity, and consequently give him but a small Fee: But when the Sheriffs are all to be appointed by the Crown, it is to be hoped, that Care will be taken, by the Advice of the Court of Session in Scotland, and not of any particular Judge thereof, to appoint Men of Capacity and Probity as Sheriffs in each County; and when all the particular Courts are demolished, and the whole Business of the County brought before the Sheriff's Court, and there impartially considered, the People will find it necessary to employ good Lawyers, which of course will increase their Number; and if Trade and Manufactures be introduced, the Riches of the People will increase, which will make a new Addition to the Number of Lawyers in each County.

A great Number of Lawyers in a Country, is so far from being a Nuisance or Misfortune, that it is a certain Sign of the Impartiality of its Courts, and flourishing Condition of its People. I shall grant, that the Multitude and Perplexity of the Laws of a Country, may in some Measure contribute to increase the Number of its Lawyers; but in a Country where the People are poor, or the Courts partial, the Number of Lawyers can never be great; and therefore, if the Consequence of this Regulation should be an Increase of the Number of Lawyers in Scotland, tho' this of itself could not be called a good Consequence, yet it would be a certain Sign of the Regulation's being attended with many good Consequences.

I hope, I have now shewn, that the Abolishing of the Hereditary Jurisdictions and oppressive Tenures in Scotland, must tend to prevent Insurrections, and to promote Trade, Manufactures, and Fisheries, among the People there; and that this may be done by an Act of the British Parliament, upon giving a reasonable Price to those who have a Property in these Jurisdictions and Tenures, without any Breach of Justice, or any Incroachment upon the Articles of Union: And I likewise hope, that I have fully answered every material Ob-

Objection that has been, or can be made, against this Measure. I cannot expect, that what I have said, or can say, will convince those who are personally interested in the Question, or those who have an immediate Dependence upon them; but what I have said, will, I hope, have some Weight with the rest of the People in Scotland. It is for them I write, and to them I must recommend a candid and impartial Examination of the Argument, without allowing themselves to be imposed on, by the specious Pretences of those, who have unluckily a particular Interest in opposing what seems calculated for the general Interest of their Country.

I am, S I R, &c.

LETTER from an Officer in the first Battalion of the Royal Regiment, dated from the Camp near Hulst, April 26; giving a particular and authentick Account of the Attack of Fort SANDBERG, near the Lines of Hulst.

S I R,

YOU have before heard of the particular Service upon which we were ordered, in pursuance of which we sailed up the Hondt, or Western Scheld, upon the 22d about Four in the Morning, and landed at Stoppeldyke, in the Island of Hulst, opposite to Saemslack in the County of Axel.

As you know that many of the strong Places in this Part of Flanders, were either in the Hands of the French, or invested by a Body of 25 or 30,000 Men, under the Command of Count Lowendabl, you will not be surprized to hear that our Battalion has almost ended the Campaign on their Part with a considerable Loss, but with as much Reputation, I will venture to say, as in any Campaign they served this Century. But it is better that I should leave this to be said by others, and proceed to the Particulars; some of which are disagreeable.

Soon after we landed, upon the 22d, a Camp was marked out for the three Battalions under General Fuller's Command, extending from the Place of Landing towards Hulst, along the River which divides that Country from Axel, in order to prevent the French from making any Irruption from that Side, which Lieut. General La Rocque, Governor of that Country apprehended, from the Difficulties which the Enemy met with in making their Ap-
G

proaches by the Digue, upon which the Fort of Sandberg is situated.

The Enemy some Days before, having

surprized the Fort of Onkykeer, and one or two small Redoubts in the Way to Sandberg, resolved, it seems, to make their Push that Way; for after battering and bombarding that Fort for several Days, they attempted to take it by an Assault, upon the 22d at Night; upon which our Brigade was sent for, to sustain 4 Dutch Battalions, and 1 of Saxe Gorbass's, who repulsed the French after a warm Attack of 3 Hours, from 9 to 12 *; and as we had 9 Miles to march, we could not come up till 5 in the Morning, when our Battalion was ordered by General La Rocque, to proceed to the Dutch Camp near Sandberg, and the other two to return to their old Ground.

Every Thing remained quiet during that Day and the following Night, except some Cannonading, in which we were very unequally matched, the French having none under 24 down from 48 Pounders, and we none exceeding 6 Pounders; at last the French having carried their Approaches by Sap, almost under the Palisades, many of which were beat down by the Cannon and Bombs, they began an Assault with great Resolution, upon Friday the 24th, about 9 in the Evening; and having gained a little Ground upon the Out-Guards and Piquets, the Regiments incamped marched immediately to sustain them. By the Situation of the Encampment, the Dutch Regiment of Thierry, who had behaved well on the Attack two Days before, marched first up and did well upon this, but in Half an Hour were sick of it; upon which the Royals advanced, regained what little Ground was lost, and repulsed the French upon every Attack, and did not suffer themselves to be relieved till all their Ammunition was spent; to supply which, many of them retired, borrowed Cartridges from the Dutch, and returned again to the Attack.

The Narrowness of the Ground on which we were drawn up, would not admit of our Wheeling outwards to the Right and Left, requisite in the common Street-Firing, as it contained only a Platoon a-breast. So our first Platoon of Grenadiers fired their four and twenty Rounds and then filed off Man by Man, and were succeeded by the next, and the following Platoons, which acted in the same Manner; and, which is pretty extraordinary, all this, tho' in the Night-time, was performed without any Disorder or Confusion. Our Battalion was relieved by the Higblanders about 5 in the Morning; but their Task was easy, the Business being over before they were ordered to advance. They have lost only five or six Men, but upwards of a Third of our Battalion is killed or wounded †. We had the Misfortune

* In which Time the Fort was three Times lost and retaken. The French lost 1000 Men, and the Dutch, &c. about 400.
† About 400 Men. The French lost in the whole Affair full 3000 Men, and the Allies 1000.

tune to lose our Major Sir Charles Erskine early; Lieut. Forbes, and Ensign Campbell are both mortally wounded. The rest of the Wounded are Col. Abercrombie, Capt. Scott, Lieut. Grant, Gordon and Rutherford, and Ensign St. Clair.

The other two Regiments of our Brigade had it not in their Power to give us any Assistance till the Action was almost over, from the Distance of the Posts they occupied along the Digue opposite to the Land of Axel, where, by-the bye, they were of as much real Service as if they had taken Post at Lambeth: For the French at that Time were only besieging Philippine, and there was not a Frenchman in the Country of Axel, which was then defended by two Dutch Battalions and some Squadrons, who, I fear, in a few Days will be made Prisoners of War: For Mons. La Rocque has made no Disposition for a Retreat, being confident that Sandberg, with the Pass that leads to it, are impregnable; the Contrary of which, I doubt, a few Days will demonstrate. But the Dutch General is resolved to employ our Troops in defending it, and Mons. de Contades seems equally resolved to have it*; and I think I can, with great Truth, say, if our Battalion had not been there, they had been Masters of the Pass and Fort in two Hours, and consequently of all that Country. [See the MAP of the Low Countries in our last.]

Upon receiving the French King's Declaration, mentioned in our last, p. 187, the States of Holland and West Friesland came to the following Resolution.

THAT they, on Behalf of that Province, would declare to the States General, that their Noble and Great Mightinesses had heard, with the utmost Astonishment and Surprise, that the Troops of the French King had invaded and enter'd upon the Territories of the State in an hostile Manner, upon the very same Day when the Memorial from Mons. de la Ville, Minister to the said King, and the Declaration therewith annexed, were laid before the Assembly of their High Mightinesses. That their Surprise was so much the greater, as this Invasion of the Republick was made at a Time when she was not directly engaged at War with the Crown of France, and without her having given any just Cause for such a Proceeding; and what's more, after the State had been robb'd of her natural Barrier, which is now even render'd for ever useless by the Demolition of its Fortifications. As it is easy to

foresee the important Consequences which must result from this Affair, their Noble and Great Mightinesses being actually assembled to consider of proper Measures in their present difficult and thorny Situation, would not lose a single Moment to declare to their High Mightinesses, that they were resolved and determined to oppose with all their Strength, as far in them lay, the said hostile Invasion, and to act to the utmost of their Power in Defence and for the Preservation of their Country, their Subjects, their lawful Possessions, and those invaluable Pledges, their Religion and Liberties; being ready to agree to such Measures as should be thought most conducive and effectual to bring about that desired End, in firm Confidence that all their Allies would contribute thereto, and assist therein, with the same Zeal, and that the Almighty would cast a favourable Eye upon the Justice of their Cause, and bless the Means which should be made use of for the Defence of the Republick, &c.

LETTER of the Prince of ORANGE to the STATES of ZEALAND, before he was chosen STADTHOLDER †.

Noble and Mighty Lords,

IN the critical Situation that the Republick in general finds itself, and particularly the Province of Zealand, by the hostile Invasion of the French in that Part of Flanders which belongs to the Republick, and which confines directly upon your Province, I thought it was indispensably my Duty to offer to your Noble Mightinesses, to whom I have the Honour of being a Vassal, my Person and Services for the Defence of the Province of Zealand, in such Manner as your Noble Mightinesses shall think most advantageous to the Province, and its good Inhabitants.

If your Noble Mightinesses are pleased to accept of the Offers which I now make, I am ready to risk with Joy, and with the same Zeal that my Ancestors have shewn, my Life and Fortune for the Publick Good, for the Preservation of the Province of Zealand in particular, as well as for the Defence and Support of the precious Pledges of Religion and Liberty, which are in such great Danger.

I am, at your Noble Mightinesses first Request, Letter, or Order, ready to repair to such Place as you shall think fit, in order to contribute, at my own Charges and Expence, without any to the Province, in this critical Conjunction, every Thing in my Power for the common Defence of what

* It has since surrender'd, April 28, and Hull'd itself soon after. in our last, p. 198.

† See his Character

is most precious, and to encounter, with your Noble Mightinesses, and with all the good Inhabitants of the Province of *Zealand*, all the Dangers to which it seems to be subject.

Time and Opportunity favours the more in this Respect, as the three Provinces, and the Country of *Drenthe*, of which I have the Honour of being Governor, do not at present appear expos'd to any Danger.

In wishing that it may please the Almighty to ward off from the Province of your Noble Mightinesses, all the Evils and the Dangers which threaten it, I am, with the most profound Respect, and the most faithful Attachment,

*Noble and Mighty Lords,
Your most obedient and faithful Servant,
Prince d'ORANGÉ & de NASSAU.*

The ANSWER of his Serene Highness the Prince of ORANGE, to the STATES of ZEALAND, on his being chosen STADTHOLDER.

Noble and Mighty Lords,

I Received this Morning, by a Messenger, dispatched from your Noble Mightinesses, your Resolution and Letter of the 28th of *April*, by which you have been pleased to inform me, that it has been resolved, in the Assembly of your Noble Mightinesses, by the unanimous Suffrage of all the Members, to require and elect me to be Stadtholder, Captain and Admiral-General of the Province of *Zealand* *.

However dangerous and difficult the present Conjunctions are, Noble and Mighty Lords, and how heavy soever this Burden, my Zeal for the Republick, the Love I bear to my Country, the Blood from which I spring, and the Name I bear, would not suffer me to refuse this unanimous Requisition of your Noble Mightinesses.

I accept then, Noble and Mighty Lords, these important Charges, with an Heart full of Acknowledgments for the Confidence you have been pleased to put in my Person, in Hope and firm Expectation, that the Almighty, whose Direction in this Affair I acknowledge and adore, will please to grant me the necessary Forces of Body and Mind, to become, in Concurrence with the wise Advices, the prudent and unanimous Resolutions of your Noble Mightinesses, and the faithful Zeal of the well-minded Inhabitants of the Province of *Zealand*, an Instrument for the Re-establishment of the Publick Tranquillity, to turn off all the Evils with which the State is

threatned, and to secure for ever to the United Provinces the precious Pledges of Religion and Liberty.

As soon as the Deputies of your Noble Mightinesses shall arrive here, I shall do myself the Pleasure to concert with them in what Manner I shall most readily repair into the Province of *Zealand*, in order to concur with your Noble Mightinesses in your Deliberations, and the Execution of all the Measures that may be taken for the Good and Prosperity of the Republick, particularly of the Province of *Zealand*.

With Thanks to your Noble Mightinesses, for your friendly Compliments, I am, with the most perfect Respect, and the most inviolable Attachment,

*Lewarden, Noble and Mighty Lords,
May 1, Your most Obedient,
1747. And Faithful Servant,
W.C.H.F.† Prince of Orange and Nassau.*

WHEN the Prince and Princess of Orange, accompanied by the young Princess †, pass'd by *Haarlem*, in their Way to *Amsterdam* and the *Hague*, their Coach stop'd at the House of *M. Van Stryen*, Presiding Burgomaster. The Prince having entered the House, where the Magistrates of the City were assembled, *M. Witt* their Bailiff, in their Name, made the following Speech:

Most Serene Prince and Lord,

THIS with the greatest Veneration and most profound Respect, that I take the Liberty to approach your Serene Highness to compliment you on your Arrival in this City. I have the Honour and Happiness, as Bailiff, to congratulate your Serene Highness, in the Name of the Magistrates and Burghers of this City, as Stadtholder, Admiral and Captain-General of all the Land and Maritime Forces of this Republick. This most agreeable News was no sooner known here, but People of all Ranks and Conditions testified their entire Satisfaction and Joy at so desirable an Event.

The Election of your Serene Highness, 'tis true, was made when one of our neighbouring Provinces was already invaded by the Enemy, and that we had Reason equally to fear an Invasion; but your Serene Highness's Ancestors have often, with the Aid of the Almighty, sav'd the Republick from the greatest Dangers and Embarrassments she hath found herself involved in. Therefore our Hopes, after God, are solely fix'd on your Serene Highness, sprung from that illustrious Blood, who can deliver our dear Country from the sad and dangerous Situa-

* The other six Provinces have since chosen him, *Overyssel* being the last; so that he is now Stadtholder, &c. of the Union, or the Seven United Provinces.
† That is, William Charles Henry Friso. † Their Daughter, named *Caroline*.

tion she is in, and preserve to us the precious Pledges of our Religion and Liberties, which, at present, are so much threatned. We most fervently pray the Almighty, that, according to his inexhaustible Goodness, he will make the Beginning of your Serene Highness's Government happy, and fill it up with continual Prosperity: We beg that the Divine Providence will guide and direct all your Serene Highness's Steps, that he may be a Buckler and Bulwark to you against the Enemies of the State; that the Great *Yehovah* our God may pour abundantly and without Measure his most precious Blessings, temporal and spiritual, on the Person of your Serene Highness, on her Royal Highness the Princess your Spouse, and likewise on the young Princess; that he may preserve your Serene and Royal Highnesses a great many Years; and that a Prince may spring from your Serene Highness, to walk in your Steps and those of his illustrious Ancestors; that our Republick may for ever owe their Preservation and Prosperity to your Serene Highness's House.

I most humbly recommend our City, our Magistrates, our Burghers, and myself in particular, to the Protection and Favour of your Serene Highness; and as your Serene Highness designs to continue your Journey, we have the Honour to wish it may be prosperous, wheresoever your Serene Highness goes.

The Prince made him a most gracious Answer, and being reconducted to his Coach, the Bailiff made a short Speech to her Royal Highness the Princess, who had not come out of the Coach, to which she likewise made a most gracious Answer. Then their Serene and Royal Highnesses continued their Journey, follow'd by the Inhabitants for some Distance from the City. The great Cannon were fired on that Side, and all the Time the Bells rung, and the Air resounded with the Acclamations of *Long live the Prince and Princess of Orange.*

Extract of the Register of RESOLUTIONS of the Lords the STATES of ZEALAND, May 12, N.S.

IT is found good and agreed to order and command all Governors, Commanders, and Commanding Officers, as well by Sea as Land, of Towns, Forts, Batteries, Ships, and all other Persons whatsoever, under the Command of their Noble Mightinesses the Lords States of *Zealand*, as it is hereby ordered and commanded, to attack, seize, and bring in all Ships, as well in Harbour as out of the same, coming from the *French* En-

my's Harbours or Coasts, and not being able to do that, to sink or destroy in the best Manner it shall be possible for them, and not to suffer them, under Pretence of any contrary Orders whatsoever, to navigate unmolested. To which End, an Extract of this Resolution shall be sent to the Voting Towns of the State, that each of them may make the proper Use thereof, and also to the Deputies of the Admiralty, desiring them to give Notice thereof to the Chief and other Officers of the Sea; and likewise to all Commanding Officers, being under the Orders of their Noble Mightinesses, that they conduct themselves thereby.

Finally, an Extract hereof shall be sent to Mr. *Mitchell*, the Commodore of the *English* Ships, and other Vessels of War, desiring him to send the like Orders to the Officers of the Ships under his Command, as well in, as out of Harbour, in order to do jointly to the Enemy all the Mischief and Injury in their Power.

(Lower)

Agrees with the said Register.

(Signed) J. Pr. Reckstoot.

Extract of a LETTER from an Officer of one of his Majesty's Ships employ'd on the Coast of Flanders, dated the 15th Instant, at Flushing.

NO Doubt but you have heard of the Revolution here, which is entirely owing to our coming upon this Coast; for, as soon as the People saw us arrive, they began to shew themselves, which before they durst not do, and immediately demanded the Prince of *Orange* for Stadtholder, otherwise they declared they would put themselves under the Protection of the King of *Great Britain*. It was entirely owing to Force that the Prince was chosen, for most of the principal Men were in the *French* Interest, and the Neutrality would certainly have been sign'd, had we not arriv'd in Time to prevent it. This I have the greatest Reason to believe, as they have shamefully given up their Towns, and particularly *Hulst*, notwithstanding all the Governor's Pretences, and the Loss of so many of our brave Fellows of the *Royal Scotch* Regiment, who were carried like Sheep to the Slaughter; (see p. 216.) and no Men ever behav'd better, and would have maintain'd their Ground, if they had not been sold; for I was there the Day after the Attack, and all our Troops were in the highest Spirits, but I saw plainly it would be given up. Capt. *Ferguson*, of the *Nightingale*, was order'd by the Commodore, to go with six Sloops up the *Schelde*, leaving his

own Ship behind; which he did, and came to an Anchor about four Leagues below *Antwerp*, and waited on his Royal Highness the Duke, who sent Col. *Scot* and him to inform themselves of the Condition of the Place and Garison, and to make their Report to his Royal Highness. They view'd all the Outworks and Batteries in the Midst of the Enemy's Fire and Shells; and notwithstanding the Governor's Assurances, that the Place could not be taken, they reported to his Royal Highness, that they had quite different Apprehensions, from the Governor's Management. Upon which he thought fit to go away incognito, and went on board the *Mortar Schoop*, where he lay that Night in Capt. *Ferguson's* Hammock, and took that Gentleman with him to *Hulst*; but just as they were going to land, they found all the Troops ready to embark, and that the Place had been deliver'd up in Form, without the Loss of a Man, or the Knowledge of the *British* Troops; at which his Royal Highness was greatly incens'd.

However, such was his Care of seeing the Troops safely embark'd, that we thought he expos'd himself to great Danger; for he had scarce got on board before a great Body of the *French* came and attack'd about 300 of the Highland Regiment, who were the last to embark; but they behav'd with so much Bravery, that they beat off three or four Times their Number, killing a great many of them, and took some Prisoners, with only the Loss of one Officer and two Men. It was with the greatest Difficulty that their Officers could prevent their pursuing the Enemy to their very Camp. And it was remarkable, that a Boy of about Fourteen took one of their Hussars Prisoner. The Duke was greatly pleas'd with the Behaviour of the Troops, and was landed that Night by Capt. *Ferguson*, within four Leagues of his Head Quarters.

MEMORIAL delivered to the Signor GRIMALDI, Adjutant-General to the Most Serene Republick of GENOA, by Colonel and Adjutant-General BLONKEL.

THE whole Army of her Imperial and Royal Majesty, followed by a numerous Train of Artillery, which will join it in a few Days, being arrived in the Neighbourhood of *Genoa*, before that the extremest Rigours of the War are put in Execution, the City of *Genoa*, and all therein who have taken Arms, are reminded of the great, the experienced innate Clemency of her Imperial and Royal Majesty, Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, and how great Rea-

son they who have repented their Errors, and submitted to their Duty, have always had to glory in it.

Even in the present Juncture, my most august Sovereign is willing to give to the whole World a fresh Proof of her already well-known Compassion, and is much more desirous, to have Ground to obliterate her very just Resentment, than to give a melancholy Instance of it, by the Desolation of this Country, and by the Ruin of one of the most beautiful and flourishing Cities of *Italy*, as is that of *Genoa*. (See the Prospect of it in our *Magazine* for Feb. last.)

Wherefore she makes known to the said City, and all therein, who have taken Arms, that Opportunity and Time yet serves, for their having Recourse to her said Majesty's insuperable Clemency, which, entirely replete with Sentiments of Christianity, will pardon the Offences, forget the Outrages of, and preserve a City and Country, which persevering in its Obstinacy to the last, and till the Arrival of the above-mention'd Artillery, can expect nothing less than the Devastation of the Country, the burning their Seats, the Demolition of the City, the Slaughter of all the Citizens, and lastly, that just Chastisement which the Perseverance in her Crime, cannot but daily encrease.

At the Camp of Terazzo,

April 15, 1747.

SCHULEMBERG OHENHAUSEN.

Signor GRIMALDI's Answer.

THE Measures, which the Most Serene Republick of *Genoa* has been compell'd to take in the Course of the present War, have been with no other View, than the Preservation of her just Rights and Possessions, and never has she deviated from that known Respect, which will instance her constant Attention, to all the Powers at War.

It is notorious to all the World, how, last September, the Armies of her Imperial and Royal Majesty of *Hungary* arrived at, and were received in *Genoa*, the great Deference in a Number of Opportunities paid them, and the insuperable Motives which forced this Nation to have Recourse to the last, and only Means to preserve themselves from an Extermination, by how much the less merited, certainly by so much the more foreign to the Glory and Justice of her Majesty.

Even now the City of *Genoa*, and all therein who have taken Arms, do nothing more than make use of that Right, which Nature has made common to all Men, viz. Self-Defence.

In such a Situation, as on the one Hand,

the

the Idea, the Republick forms of the Uprightness of her Imperial and Royal Majesty, cannot be greater, so on the other, the Certainty is no less, with which she is persuaded that her past Conduct, and present Behaviour, cannot be the Objects of her Majesty's just Repentment; both the one and the other being with the sole View to preserve and defend that precious Liberty, for which the Republick, and all her Subjects, cannot but employ every and all possible Means, and sacrifice, if necessary, their Estates and Fortunes, and even Life itself; placing more-over their Confidence in the Intercession of the Great Queen of Heaven, and that God, the Lord of Hosts, on whom depends the Fate of all Powers.

Prince GEORGE and Prince EDWARD having been at the REHEARSAL for the Feast of the Sons of the Clergy, the next Day after the Feast, May 8, the Stewards waited on his Royal Highness the Prince of WALES, with the following Address of Thanks.

May it please your Royal Highness,

THE Stewards of the Sons of the Clergy most humbly beg Leave to return Thanks to your Royal Highness, not only for themselves, but in the Name of the whole Body of the Clergy, for the great Honour you have done them, in sending the young Princes to the Anniversary Meeting for the Relief of poor Clergymens Children, and likewise for the most generous Benefaction * you was most graciously pleas'd to bestow upon them.

The Presence of two such amiable Princes was indeed of the highest Advantage to the Charity; it brought together the greatest Number of People of every Rank, to admire and to pray for them. And the pleasing Prospect both for themselves and their Posterity, so open'd and enlarg'd their Hearts, that it produced the largest Contribution that was ever yet made upon the like Occasion.

It is with the greatest Satisfaction we reflect, that, as the Clergy of this Nation have lately shewn the most commendable Zeal, in the Defence of his Most Sacred Majesty and his Royal Family, against the Enemies of our Liberties and Religion; so your Royal Highness has taken this Opportunity of shewing your Regard to the whole Body of the Clergy, and your most generous Compassion to the indigent and distressed Part of them.

For this Instance of your Royal Highness's pious Beneficence, the Prayers of the Clergy, and the Blessings of the Poor, are

for ever due to you: And we beg your Royal Highness to believe, that every Seminary of Piety and Learning, as well as every Order and Degree in the Church, must think themselves most highly oblig'd to you, for this Mark of your Royal Highness's Kindness and Condescension to them.

To which his ROYAL HIGHNESS was graciously pleas'd to make the following ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I Am glad to have had an Opportunity to convince the Clergy of the high Regard I have for them; and that it shall be the Study of my Life to imprint the same Sentiments on my Children.

Of our present PUBLICK DIVERSIONS.

S I R,

THE Expences of the Publick are very high, the Debt we labour under is very large, and our Taxes, how necessary soever, very heavy; from all which I conclude, that Industry ought to be as much encouraged as possible, and that every thing capable of lessening it, ought to be the Object of Censure. It is our Industry that changed the Face of this Country from what it was, and proved thereby the Source of our Liberty and Property; it is our Industry that is the Basis of domestick and foreign Trade, and consequently the sole Fountain of our Riches; in short, it is our Industry that must maintain us, enable us to do Justice to others, and to live happily ourselves; for without it we can do neither.

But of late, so many Inventions are started up to defeat this great Principle of our Freedom and Felicity, as seem loudly to demand the Notice of the Publick, In the Winter, Balls, Concerts, Operas, Assemblies, Masquerades, and twenty other Diversions, to the very Names of which I am a Stranger, continually solicit People to be idle. In the Summer, there is no stirring at any Corner, without meeting with Places consecrated to Amusement, or, in plain English, driving away all Thoughts of private Oeconomy, or of publick Spirit; and this, at a Time, when the erecting so many new Hospitals, most evidently shews, that Poverty is prevailing among us, and the not raising the Supplies within the Compass of the Year, demonstrates, that the Nation, as well as Individuals, is very far from being over-burthened with Wealth; that I may not give it a harsher Turn.

I am very far from pretending, that all

Diver-

Diversions should be suppressed; but the Reason of Mankind, and the Sense of the Legislature, plainly prove they ought not to be indulged without Restriction: Otherwise, why was an Act of Parliament made to restrain the Number of Playhouses? Why have the Justices put down *May, Welch, and Tottenham-Court Fairs*? And, if there was Wisdom and Justice in this, why should other Contrivances, equally pernicious, be suffered to seduce those who ought to work, to think Work a Burden and a Slavery? Our Ancestors had Holidays; with us it is Holiday all the Year round. Formerly, People danced now and then of an Evening: Now, *Sundays* excepted, People dance every Morning of the Week. Evening Collations had some Reason; but for public Breakfasts, Dinners with Musick, and Afternoon Entertainments, what Reason can be given, or what must be our future Condition, who in our present bad Situation, think only of the Means of forgetting it, and consequently, of letting Things become daily worse and worse? Is this either false or exaggerating? And if true, can there be any Thing more deplorable!

It may be said, the Evil is far from being universal; God forbid it should: But does not such a Toleration tend to make it so; and can there be any Thing either more barbarous or more unjust, than to countenance such Inventions for making Beggars, who are afterwards to be maintained by the Fruits of other People's Labours, so that the best Members of Society are left to drudge for the worst?

It may be likewise said, that these Diversions procure many People a Living, cause a great Circulation of Money, and increase the Revenue. But is it just, that Men should grow rich by any other than honest Employments? Does the Nation grow rich by idle People's tossing Money from Hand to Hand? If so, Gamesters would be Patriots! Or ought the Gain of the Revenue to take Place of Industry, by which alone the Publick can be a Gainer? Let these Things be seriously considered by those who are the proper Guardians of the Nation.

HENRY HINT.

The following Hint to the Great, concerning the Oddity of MASQUERADES, may properly enough have a Place here.

SUPPOSE two or three hundred Carmen, Watermen, and Draymen, Hackney-Coachmen, and other such Russian Gentry, with a Mixture of Manly Females, take it into their Heads to meet upon a certain Day together, to have a general Rendezvous of Mirth and Pleasure, and spend a whole Night, and Part of a Day

together, to exhibit and shew themselves in the most grotesque and monstrous Figures, producing no Effect but the Admiration and Ridicule of the Multitude: Would not those inferior low Mortals, for their Extravagancy and Folly, come under the Cognizance of Justices of the Peace, and be judged an unlawful Mob, not a legal Meeting, and without any just Authority?

Query 1. If disguised and mixed Appearances be an Elegancy in Manners, and suitable to the Dignity of high Life?

2. What is the Decency of the Appearance in such disguised and uncomely Dresses at the late Hours of Night? And if no Decency, certainly most indecent for superior Rank.

3. May not an Assassin, with Associates, be as well of the Company as others in such a mixed Assembly?

4. If no good End to Society, but Profusion, &c. Wherein consists the Delicacy and Politeness of such an Amusement?

Remarks on the Effects of EXHALATIONS upon the Disposition of the AIR, &c. from the Hon. ROBERT BOYLE, Esq;

IT seems probable, that in several Places the Wholesomeness or Unwholesomeness of the Air in the general, may be in great Measure due to subterranean Exhalations. For in some Places the Air is observed to be much more healthy than the manifest Qualities of it would make one expect; and in many of those Cases, I see no Cause to which such a happy Constitution may more properly be ascribed, than to friendly Effluvia, sent up from the Soil into the Air, which Particles, either by promoting Perspiration, or by hindering the Production, or checking the Progress of morbid Ferments, or by mortifying and disabling some noxious Particles that would otherwise infect the Air, &c. may greatly contribute to keep the Bodies of such as live in the Air, in the regular and desirable State we call Health.

I know it is generally thought, that Mineral Bodies send up Exhalations hurtful to Plants and Animals; but when we speak of subterranean Things indefinitely, we include more Particulars than most Men are aware of, there being a great Number, and Variety of Bodies, that Nature hath lodged in her Store-houses, under the Surface of the Earth; and of these different Sorts, tho' it is probable the Effluvia of the greatest Part are unhealthful to Man, yet there may be others friendly to him. It has been observed, that over some Tin-Mines in the Western Parts of England,

not only Trees, but far more tender Plants, prosper and flourish; and I have seen verdant Trees growing just over a Vein of another Sort of Mineral, that lay near the Surface of the Earth. It is likewise observable of such as constantly dig in these Tin-Mines, that they arrive at a great and vigorous Age; and an antient Possessor of some of these Mines assured me, that tho' most of those Fumes had a Smell that participated of Sulphur, or Bitumen, yet others were well scented.

I remember too, that a Friend of mine and another Gentleman, being Partners in a chargeable Attempt to discover a Mine, in digging deep for it they accidentally broke into a vast subterranean Cavern, into which, because the Diggers would not venture, one of these Gentlemen caused himself to be let down, and there found the Air very temperate and refreshing, so that he long breathed it with Delight, and on the Soil he discovered many and various Minerals, most of them embryonated or imperfectly formed, with Plenty of a Kind of Mineral Earth, whose Smell was fragrant and very pleasant, both in his Judgment and that of some Ladies; and when some of these Minerals were brought to me, a small Lump of this Earth that was among them, having now been kept so long in the Air as to spend most of its odoriferous Particles, yet the Smell it still retained, was, tho' faint, yet pleasing.

That from Fossils lying hid under the Surface of the Earth, and having a considerable Spread there, may plentifully ascend wholsome Effluvia into the Air, seems to me the more probable, because I observed, at a certain Place in *Ireland*, a very large Sheep-Walk, that produced short, but excellent Grass, the Spot being justly reputed very healthful; the Reason whereof, from considering the Circumstances, seemed owing to this, that the Soil was sustained by a large Tract of Lime-Stone, which, I suppose, continually emitted Exhalations into the Air; and it has been long and generally observed, that as far as the Lime-Stone extends, that Tract of Land makes the Snow which falls on it thaw much sooner, than on the neighbouring Lands. And a Person who had been employed in several Mines told me, that at a Place in *Derbyshire*, he, and others, had observed a large Tract of Lime-Stone Land to be so warm, as to dissolve the Snow that fell on it very much sooner than another great Tract bordering upon it, where the Soil lay only upon Freestone.

An ingenious Person who had visited the *Hungarian* and *Bohemian* Mines told me, that during his Stay among the former, he often walked abroad with the Overseer of

them, who delighted to breathe the fresh Morning Air upon some Hills abounding with Minerals, and that his Guide made him observe, that when they were over a Tract of Land which afforded a noble Kind of Ore, called *Rot-gulden-ertz*, he found the Smell to be pleasing, and the Air refreshing. And tho' in passing over some other Mines he found himself molested by offensive Fumes, he felt no such Effect when upon that Ground under which there ran Veins of Cinnabar, or a Mine of Quick-silver Ore. And his Guide told him, that the next *Rot-gulden-ertz*, the Soil containing these Cinnabarian Veins, was that whose Air was the most eligible for Pleasure and Wholsomeness. And no Wonder that in some Places the subjacent Fossils should impregnate the Air with wholsome Effluvia; for I once saw a Tract of Ground, famous for a good Pottery, where, besides many other Mineral Earths which I took Notice of, there was a Grove that reached 15 or 20 Feet beneath the Surface of the Earth, whence they dug up a kind of white Clay so richly impregnated with subtile and noble Parts, that it afforded a Chymist or two of my Acquaintance, a large Quantity of a subtile Spirit, of a volatile and saline Nature, which, upon Trial, they highly extolled for its cordial and other Virtues in Physick; and which, by some peculiar mechanical Trials I made with it, I concluded to abound with a volatile Salt, not unlike that of Urine, or Hartshorn.

Since then some Fossils may be enriched with medicinal and fugitive Salts and Spirits, it may reasonably be supposed that these ascending into the incumbent Air, will highly conduce to the Wholsomeness of it; and the Chymical Examinations I have made of some Coals, and other Bodies, which are unregardedly comprized under the confused Notion of Earths, make me suspect that there may be far more Species of salubrious Fossils than are yet taken Notice of. But it will appear the more probable, that subterranean Tracts of great Extent may for a very long Time send up into the Air large Expirations not discernable by any of our Senses, from considering that the common Air wherein we live and breathe, always abounds, and for many Ages has been impregnated with the plentiful magnetick Effluvia of the Earth, which our *Gilbert*, and others, have proved to be a great, tho' languid Magnet, and whose Emanations, as they constantly stream thro' the Air, are capable of passing thro' the Pores of Glass itself, and acting almost instantaneously, yet manifestly, upon Bodies, hermetically sealed upon it.

But tho' it may hence probably appear, that the Wholsomeness of the Air in some Places

Places is chiefly, or at least in Part, due to the wholesome Expirations of subterranean Bodies, yet generally speaking, the Air is depraved in far more Places than it is improved, by being impregnated with Mineral Expirations; and indeed among the Minerals known to us, there are many more noxious than wholesome, and the Power of the former to do Mischief, is far more efficacious than of the latter to do Good, as we may guess by the small Benefit we receive in Point of Health, by the Effluvia of any Mineral, or other known Fossil, in Comparison of the great and sudden Damage that is often done by the Expirations of *Orpiment*, *Sandarach*, and white *Asnick*. The ingenious Person lately mentioned, told me, that when his Guide and he walked over some Veins of these noxious Minerals, he met with several odorous Steams, which tho' differing from one another, agreed in being all offensive to him; and particularly some of them by their Sharpness, and others by giving him a Difficulty of Respiration.

We may here take Notice of the *Averni*, said to be found some in *Hungary*, and some in other Countries, where there ascend out of the Earth such noxious and plentiful Exhalations, as kill the Animals that draw in the Air they infect, and some of them are able to suffocate even the Birds that fly over them; but there are numerous Place where 'tis no less manifest that hurtful Exhalations ascend into the Air. Whole Tracts of Land near the Surface of the Earth sometimes abound with marcasitical Minerals, as these do, with a sharp Vitriolick Salt, which, together with the ill-conditioned Sulphur they also plentifully contain, ascend into the Air, and render it corrosive.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

Office of Ordnance, May 13, 1747.

S I R,

IN a Treatise, entitled, *A Mechanical Practice of Physick*, publish'd in 1744, and in an Abstract thereof since printed, I have endeavoured to shew the Nature of Electricity, and proposed it of Use for curing nervous, paralytick, and other Diseases, (which if it answers those good Ends, I think I may claim the Discovery, nothing having been publish'd before to that Purpose) grounded on the following general Principles, which, as they shew the Reasons also of the Electrical Queries proposed before (see *Mag.* for last *March* and *April*)

I hope this will merit a Place in the *Magazine* also. I am

Your constant Reader, &c.

D. STEPHENSON.

1. That there is a subtle elastick Fluid (by which I understand the same Thing, whether it be called Ether, Light, or Elementary Fire,) expanded throughout the Material Universe, by the different Modifications whereof, all the Phenomena of Light, Colours, Heat, Fire, Electricity, &c. are produced. 2. The Earth attracting the Fluids of Ether and Air, with which, and its own Exhalations, it forms the general Atmosphere, the Density, Weight and Elasticity whereof, are greatest at its Surface, where the Attraction is strongest, and decrease in receding therefrom, until they vanish, and are lost in the general Medium of Ether; the Terrestrial Atmosphere being ever strongly agitated and saturated with the Ethereal or Solar Rays, like a warm elastick Covering, strongly compressing the whole Surface of the Earth, keeps it in a constant vibratory Motion, and endow'd with such Degrees of Heat, Moisture, &c. as renders it a proper Nursery for Animals and Vegetables. 3. Every Animal and Vegetable, &c. as well as the Earth, attracting the Fluids of Ether and Air, which with its own Exhalations, forms round each Body a particular Atmosphere, of different Extents, Densities, and Qualities, in proportion to the different attractive Powers, Density, and Qualities in each Body, which like a warm elastick Matrix or Covering, enveloping and strongly compressing the Bodies of Animals and Vegetables outwardly, is one principal Cause of the Circulation, and keeps them in a constant vibrating Motion and progressive Change from one State to another. 4. The Atmosphere of each Animal and Vegetable, by being in Contact with the Body, becoming hotter and rarer than the remoter Ether and Air, must be continually changing Place therewith, and carrying off with it the Vapours exhaling out of the Body, whereby a constant Succession and Circulation of fresh Ether and Air is produced round all Bodies, without which, the perspirable Matter, finding no Discharge, would invincibly stop the Circulation and Life of Animals, Vegetables and Fire. 5. The Earth and Air being strongly impregnated with Ether, are the two general Magazines for supplying Animals and Vegetables therewith, there appearing to be a constant reciprocal Circulation of Ether, more or less, between the Earth and Atmosphere, and also between the Earth and every Animal and Vegetable; and as this Circulation of the Ether is render'd stronger or

er weaker, by the different exciting Influence of the Sun, in the several Seasons, Animals and Vegetables put on different Appearances, and manifest greater or less Degrees of Life, Vigour, Health, Sickneſs, &c. in thoſe Seasons. 6. Electricity, as all other Kinds of Fire, is produced by collecting and giving a vibrating Motion, and new Direction, to the Fluids of Ether and Air, and not from any Effluvia produced from the Substance of the Electrified Body itself (as was the universal Opinion hitherto) the Electrified Body, when excited by Friction, causing only a vibrating Motion and Rarefaction in the Ether, which being an elastic Fluid, becomes determin'd to flow from the Air, and all unexcited ambient Bodies, but chiefly from the Earth, towards the excited electrified Body, to restore the lost Equilibrium. 7. The Earth, with its Atmosphere, revolving daily round its Axis, and presenting its Surface successively to the Sun, hereby the ethereal Medium is always kept in a vibrative Motion, and impell'd in rectilinear Rays or Streams against the Surface of the Earth, which becomes thereby constantly excited (like as an artificial Glass Globe) and put in a State of communicating Electricity, whereby all Animals and Vegetables are always more or less electrified, or have the Ether kept circulating reciprocally between them and the Earth. 8. No Animal or Vegetable can be produced, live, or grow, without Air and Ether, for two principal Reasons: First, as they both form an external Case or Bandage to compress and support the animal and vegetable Solids, without which they could not resist the distending Force of the circulating rarefied Fluids, neither could the Circulation be either begun, or continued: Secondly, both being intimately mix'd and absorb'd in all the Fluids, serve as an universal Menstruum to preserve their Texture, Heat, Fluxility, &c. so that Air and Ether are both as essentially necessary in the Composition and Mechanism of Animals and Vegetables, as the Blood and other Fluids. 9. Let the ethereal or electrical Fire be applied which Way so ever, either by confining and accumulating it upon the Body, or by causing it to flow or circulate only upon the Body, being discharged therefrom, as fast as received, like as the Water in Pump-bathing; or if it be applied so as to produce instantaneous Concussions and Sensations in any Part of the Body; in all these Cases, as it operates either as a general or partial warm dry Vapour-Bath, the Tremors and Stimulation produced in the animal and vegetable Solids, must cause a Derivation and Revulsion, with a different Circulation and Secretion of the Fluids, and, consequently,

May, 1747

when properly applied, will be of Use for preserving the Health, and curing the Diseases of Animals and Vegetables.

Altho' the Air and Ether are the two most general Causes of Action in Matter, and upon which Life and Health, with the Production and Cure of most Diseases, chiefly depend, nevertheless, all the Experiments hitherto made, and Uses derived from these two catholic Remedies and Instruments of Nature, are little more than trifling Amusements. But what great Uses may be obtain'd by a proper Application of the Air and its Qualities, I have shewn in the fore-mention'd Treatise, and its Abstract; and what probable Uses may be derived from the Ether, I have propos'd as Queries or Problems, (see *Mag. for March and April* last) to be ascertain'd and determin'd by proper Experiments.

But finding it insinuated (in some of the News Papers) that some late Experiments shew Electricity will not promote Vegetation, Hatching of Eggs, &c. what I shall now remark thereon, is the Manner of executing those Experiments, and particularly as to the Eggs; which, as they were never electrified all the Time of Incubation, but only, and that slightly, before they were set for the Fowl to brood on, how is it possible any sensible Effect should follow from such a superficial Application of the electrical Power? We might, just with as much Reason, expect, that a Disease, wherein Bleeding is the only Remedy, should be cured, by taking away one Drop of Blood only. Whereas, were the Eggs electrified not only before, but also at proper Intervals, for six, nine, or twelve Hours every Day, all the Time of Incubation, until hatch'd, it is highly probable some remarkable Effects will follow therefrom. But to pretend by such a slight Experiment as this, to judge what Effect Electricity will have in hatching Eggs, is just the same as if a Physician, in order to discover the Effect of any new Medicine, (suppose the Cortex) for the Cure of Agues, should give a Patient but one single Grain of the Medicine in twenty-four Hours, and finding it to have no Effect, should publish it good for nothing; or if he gave one Pound Weight of the Medicine, in the same Time, to another Patient, which would probably kill him, and from thence pronounce it a real Poison; his Judgment would be condemn'd as rash, if not erroneous, in both Cases, by Reason the Experiments, from which he form'd the Character of the Medicine, were imperfect. So that Experiments wrong made, or even the Omission of one Circumstance only, may prove very prejudicial to new Discoveries; and this shews, we ought to proceed

F f

cccd

ceed with the utmost Caution in Experiments of such Consequence; that they be executed with the greatest Accuracy in all possible Varieties and Circumstances, otherwise the Conclusions we draw from them will be premature, if not false and injurious to the Publick, who from such insufficient Experiments, and wrong Judgments inferred therefrom, may be deprived of many important Discoveries. It is therefore expected, that such Gentlemen as undertake, by Experiments, to determine the Truth of any Queries relating to Electricity, either in the animal or vegetable Kingdoms, &c. (see *Mag.* for last *March* and *April*) will be so good as to communicate the whole Process, with all the necessary Circumstances relating thereto, that the Publick may be satisfied the Experiments have been conducted with that Judgment and Impartiality requisite to the Discovery of Truth, and that no material Circumstance hath been omitted. This is but a reasonable Request; for otherwise, for a Person to inform the Publick of his having made such Experiments, and to give Judgment himself thereon, without publishing at the same Time the whole Process, with all the proper Circumstances, is the same as if a Judge, in a Case of Law, of the utmost Importance to the Publick, should give Judgment himself, without examining the Evidence and Facts fairly before a proper Jury. From which parallel Cases it is evident, the Truth of the forefaid Electrical Problems can never be determin'd from a few superficial cursory Experiments, such as are shewn at publick Courses, only to explain the Phenomena of Electricity; but from a regular Process and Series of Experiments, pursued through all possible Cases and Circumstances, in a particular Course instituted for that Purpose only. These Cautions are the more necessary, considering that it is a true Observation, that the Hypotheses or Principles, be what they will, which we have long embraced and maintain'd, gain at last such an Ascendant and Tyranny over us, as not to allow us Liberty to consider impartially any Arguments or Experiments tending to overthrow them; and this wrong Turn of Mind hath still a worse Effect upon us, that tho' we are convinced of the Fallacy of our old Opinions, yet rather than own it, we can bear to see Truth sacrificed, and all Arguments and Experiments wrested to support Error and Iniposture. This was thought necessary to be remark'd, to guard both against giving or receiving any wrong

Impressions or Prejudices, from any partial, imperfect Experiments, so as to be discouraged or diverted thereby from prosecuting the Discovery of useful Inventions, by a continued Series of proper Experiments, executed with due Time, Care and Judgment.

A

The following Letter is taken from the Daily Gazetteer.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

April 28, 1747.

BON the Perusal of your Paper, of the 16th, Inst, I found that the Bishop of Hereford had been pleased to ordain at *St. James's Chapel* no less than 26 Priests and Deacons *, which, as it was a much larger Number than usual, led me very naturally to the following Reflections: That, as it has been long observed and lamented, that the Clergy are by much too numerous, so if the Bishops continue to ordain them in such Numbers, the Vineyard will be greatly overstocked, and there will not be Employment for one Half of its Labourers.

C

I well remember that, about 40 Years ago, the Clergy of this Nation was computed to be at least 30,000; and there is no Doubt that they are greatly increased from that *Æra*, tho' the Parishes and Preferments are much the same as they have been for a Century past; the former are said to be about 9000, and the Dignities, *Sine Curis*, &c. cannot be a Tenth Part of that Number; so that here are more than 20,000 that are idle in the Vineyard, for Want of Business to employ them.

D

The next Thing to be considered, is how to prevent this growing, and no less great Evil; which I think can only be done by the Bishops, who have, by Law, an unlimited Power of Ordination to as many as they please; and the only Way to this most necessary Work seems to me to be this, viz. That they take an annual Account of the Number of Clergy that die in their Dioceses; after which to ordain no more (but rather many less) than that Number. This, as it is an easy, so I am of Opinion, is the only Method to prevent an Evil which has been so long complained of by all Persons, but particularly by those that have the Interest of the Clergy and this Kingdom at Heart. But if this, or some other Method, is not speedily found out, and put in Execution, their Numbers, and their Poverty, must greatly encrease; and he must know

E

F

G

* It seems, it is customary for a new Bishop to have more Candidates to ordain when he holds his first Ordination, than afterwards; tho' this does not render the Observations here made the less useful.

very little of Mankind, that is not sensible that Poverty is the high Road to Contempt; and when that comes to be the Case, I leave it to the Judgment of all considerate Persons, how very little Good they will be able to do in their Stations. The Office of a Minister of the Gospel is not only honourable in itself, but of the greatest Importance to the Publick Weal; and I most heartily wish, that none of them had less than 100*l.* per Annum for their Support.

Sir, If you think this worth the Regard of the Publick, (as I doubt not but you will) you will give it a Place in your Paper, as it comes from
AMOR PUBLICUS.

Thoughts upon LOVE and MARRIAGE.

By the Hon. ROBERT BOYLE, Esq;

TO undertake the Cure of a Lover, is perhaps the next Weakness to the being one.

I have however sometimes endeavoured to disabuse those servile Souls, who being born to Reason, so far degrade themselves, as to boast only an Excess of Passion.

A Man must have low and narrow Thoughts of Happiness or Misery, who can expect either from a Woman's Usage.

I never deplore a Man, who by losing his Mistress recovers himself.

I venture to speak with the more Freedom of Love, since, having never known the Infelicities of this Passion, but in the Sufferings of others, what I say, will, I hope, pass for the Production of my Reason, not of my Revenge.

A witty Wench used to wish her Lovers all the good Qualities, but a good Understanding; for that (says she) would soon make them out of Love with me. I could wish (says he, writing to a Friend who had left a Woman that used him ill) that you owed your Cure more to your Reason, and less to your Resentment; and that the Extraction of your Freedom was not a Blemish to it.

However, says he, I cannot but conclude, that your Recovery, even on those Terms, deserves I should congratulate you upon it.

Your Mistress has made you a much better Return, by restoring you your own Heart, than she could have done by giving you hers in Exchange for it.

You have done extremely well in resolving rather to become an Instance of the Power of Reason, than of Love; and to frustrate the vain Hopes of your insulting Mistress, who fancied her Charms were sufficient to make you bear her Usage.

To People in Love, the Felicity of two Persons is requisite to make one happy.

Romances represent Lovers so dextrously, that the Reader admires and envies

their Felicity; but I had much rather be free from Pain, than able to talk eloquently about it.

Few die in Love, unless we may properly assert, That when Love dethrones Reason, tho' it leaves the Lover alive, it destroys the Man.

A Reason is born the Sovereign of the Passions, and tho' her Supineness may sometimes permit their Usurpations, she is seldom so entirely divested of her native Power, but that whenever she pleases, she is able to recover all she has lost.

Those who doat upon Red and White, are incessantly perplexed, both by Uncertainty of their Mistress's continuing kind, and of the Lasting of her Beauty.

B A Mistress's Face often changes so much, as to make her Lover wish Inconstancy no Fault, or that she had actually been guilty of it, that he might find an Excuse for his own.

I am not, after all, an Enemy to Love, unless it be excessive or ill-plac'd.

C Marriage is a Lottery, in which there are many Blanks to one Prize.

Marriage is a State which I can allow to others, much more easily than I can contract myself.

I have so seldom seen a happy Marriage, or Men love their Wives as they do their Mistresses, that I am far from wondering our Law-givers should make Marriage undissolvable, to make it lasting.

D I can hardly disallow being moderately in Love, without being injurious to Marriage.

The Marriage of a wise Man supposes as much Love as he is capable of, without forfeiting that Title.

E Love is seldom confin'd but by a Match of his own making.

A Man of Honour should try to fix his Affections wherever he engages his Faith.

Few but such as are in Love beforehand with those they marry, prove so honest afterwards as to be in Love with none else.

A virtuous Wife may love both her Husband's Friends and her own, and yet love him with her whole Heart.

F There is a peculiar unrivalled Sort of Love, which constitutes the true conjugal Affection, which a virtuous Wife reserves intirely for her Husband; and which it would be criminal in her to harbour for any other Person.

G A COLLECTION of REPORTS from several AUTHORS, and such as, by comparing one with another, may be judged most true.

ABOUT the Middle of January, 1746, Monsieur Bourdenay left the Island of
F f 2 Mas-

Mascarine * in the Ship *Hercules* †, of 70 Guns, bound for *Pondicherry*, having a Squadron under his Command consisting of 14 Ships: Soon after the *French* left the Island they met with very bad Weather, wherein the *French* lost two of their Ships, and one small Vessel was separated, tho' since proved to be safe. The *Hercules* lost her Main-Mast, which with the Damages sustain'd by other Ships, oblig'd the *French* to put for *Madagascar*, where they lay two Months to refit and victual, and setting sail in May, they reach'd the Coast of *Cormandel* the 24th of June, 1746, between the Island of *Ceylon* and the *Main*, designing to make the new *French* Settlement of *Carricool*, to get News.

We must stop here to lament the Loss of Commodore *Barnet*, who died of a Nervous Fever at *Fort St. David's* Garden-House, the 29th of April, 1746, a Loss then greatly lamented, but since most grievously felt by the *English* in these Parts. The Chief Command of the *English* Squadron fell to Capt. *Peyton*, of the Ship *Medway*. Early in the Morning of the 25th of June, 1746, the *English* Squadron being near to *Negapatan* †, the *French* Squadron appeared in Sight, and about 11 o'Clock the two Squadrons were near each other: The *English* Squadron consisted of the Ships *Medway*, Capt. *Peyton* §; the *Preston*, Lord *Northesk*; the *Harwich*, Capt. *Carteret*; the *Winchester*, Lord *Thomas Bertie* ||; the *Medway's* Prize, Capt. *Griffin* **; and the *Lively*, Capt. *Stevens*; tho' the *Lively* was ordered out of the Line and never fired a Gun.

The *French* Squadron consisted of the *Hercules*, *Monsieur Bourdenay*, and five Ships of 50 Guns, and three Ships of 40 Guns, and two Ships of 20 Guns, being in all eleven Ships: One of the small *French* Ships was also out of the Line, and did not fire a Gun. We don't find how it happen'd, but it appears there was not a Gun fired until about four o'Clock in the Afternoon, Lord *Northesk* was order'd to attack the two headmost Ships of the *French* Line, and going to his Station pass'd by *Monsieur Bourdenay*, who fired his Broadside, and was answer'd by a Broadside from Lord *Northesk*, that lay'd open the *Hercules's* upper Tier of Guns: Capt. *Carteret* was order'd to attack the third and fourth Ships of the *French* Line; and Capt. *Peyton* engag'd the *Hercules* and another Ship in the Center of the *French* Line; Lord *Bertie* engag'd the seventh and eighth Ships of the

French Line; and Capt. *Griffin* took up the three last Ships of the *French* Line.

The *French* Ships being full of Men fired very briskly, and, particularly, the *French* had the better of the *English* in their Small Arms, which being observed by the *English*, they kept a proper Distance, and soon found that the *English* managed their Great Guns better than the *French*, and their Weight of Metal greatly exceeded the *French*: *Monsieur Bourdenay* also perceiving this, made two Attempts for boarding of the *Medway*, but he met with such a warm Reception both Times, that his People began to flag, and he gave a Signal for another Ship to come up to his Assistance, which Lord *Bertie* observed, and went up to assist the *Medway*, and the *Medway's* Prize was then attacked by four of the *French* Ships in the Rear; the *French* endeavoured to retake their Ship, and Capt. *Griffin* as bravely defended himself.

Night coming on, the Fight ceased: Lord *Bertie* ranged up to the *Medway*, and enquiring of Capt. *Peyton*, was answer'd, that all were well on board the *Medway*, save only that she was very leaky, and employed many Hands to keep her clear: Lord *Bertie* acquainted Capt. *Peyton*, that he had lost two Men, and received some Damage in his Rigging, but hoped they should give a good Account of the *French* in the Morning. Early in the Morning, Lord *Bertie* and Capt. *Carteret* were near to the *French* Ships, and expected the Signal to engage, but were greatly disappointed, by a Signal for a Council of War: The Council of War being met, Capt. *Peyton* acquainted the Council of the leaky Condition of the Ship *Medway*, and his Main-Mast wounded; Capt. *Carteret* had his Fore-Mast greatly wounded; Lord *Bertie* had suffered in his Rigging; and Capt. *Griffin* had lost 30 Men: What else occurred is unknown, save only that the Council agreed, that they repair their Ships at *Crankanelly Bay* ††, and so make another Attempt. The *French* drew their Ships in Form, and appeared ready to engage; but finding the *English* did not make a second Attack, they proceeded for *Pondicherry*.

But had the *English* known the Condition the *French* were in, the Difference must have been very great; for it is well attested, that the *French* had spent their Fury and began to flag, that their Officers knew not what to do with them; *Monsieur Bourdenay* lost many Men, besides 180 Men put

* Now called by the *French* the Island of *Bourbon*, East of *Madagascar*, where they have a most flourishing and populous Settlement.

† In the *French* Account this Ship is called the *Achilles*, and said to be but of 60 Guns.

‡ Or *Negapatan*, a Dutch Settlement, the most southerly on the *Cormandel* Coast.

§ Of 60 Guns.

|| Of 50 Guns each.

** Of

24 Guns.

†† Or *Trinquemale* on the North-East Coast of the Island of *Ceylon*.

on Shoar at Pondicherry, greatly wounded, and many had lost a Leg, or an Arm. The French had not above two Rounds of Powder left, they had lived many Days upon a Measure of Oil and two Measures of *Cash-Cash* * boiled with Water for each Mels of five Men, and even that was so spent, that there was not two Days Provision on board any of their Ships, and some Ships had eat nothing for 24 Hours before they engaged: In short, it was only a Bravo in Monsieur Bourdenay to make an Appearance of fighting next Morning; for the French confess themselves, that they must have struck in half an Hour. But the English not making a second Attack, Monsieur Bourdenay passed by Fort St. David the 20th of June, having 9 Ships under his Command; for the *Infula*, a Ship of 26 Guns, was obliged to run away, and with great Difficulty got into Bengal River, where he happened to touch Ground, and fell to pieces in an Instant: Another Ship was also missing, but since returned to Pondicherry.

The English having put into Crankanelly Bay, spent a Month or six Weeks; but were not able to refit their Ships or get Provisions: The French, in the same Time, repaired their Ships at Pondicherry, sent ashore their Sick and Wounded, and recruited with fresh Men, Arms, Powder, and encreased their Weight of Metal on most of their Ships.

The two Squadrons appeared on the Seas, and were twice in Sight of each other, but neither cared to engage; it seems, there were but two of the French Ships that could sail any what like to the English, so that the English had much the Heels of the French.

The 18th of August, 1746, the French Squadron, consisting of nine Sail, appeared before Fort St. George, and fired many Cannon on the Town, but did no great Mischief; but they made a hard Push for taking the Company's Ship, *Princess Mary*, Captain Osborne; and it is said the *Princess Mary* received nine Broadfides from four of the French Ships, and Captain Osborne as bravely defended his Ship. He lost not one Man, but the Ship was sadly tore. However, the French went off for that Time. All the Ladies and their Attendants had fled from the Fort to the Dutch Factory at Pullicat, about three Hours † to the Northward of Fort St. George; but the Dutch refusing to give the Women the Protection of the Dutch Flag, the Women all returned to the Fort. The 17th of August,

Capt. Louis of the Country Ship, *Fort St. George*, fell in Company with the English Squadron off of the Island of Ceylon, and would have put himself under Convoy and Orders of Capt. Peyton, but Capt. Peyton excused himself; but as Capt. Louis sailed very well, he kept the Squadron Company until the 23d of August, and finding himself in the Latitude of Fort St. George, parted from the Squadron, and put into Fort St. George. The same Evening, the English Squadron made Pullicat, and sent an Officer to enquire News of Capt. Bright, of the *Advice Snow*, then lying there. The Officer returned on board of Capt. Peyton, and the Squadron sailed seemingly to Southward, but after the Squadron was got to Sea, they sailed Northward, and made Bengal River, and got into Ballasore Road the 1st of September, and came to Calcutta ‡ about the 5th of September.

The 8th of October, arrived at Calcutta, Mr. Humfries Cole, having procured a Passport from Monsieur Bourdenay, and a Passage from Fort St. George in a Dutch Ship, who brought an Account of the French taking of Fort St. George. Mr. Cole being in Fort St. George during the Siege, was able to recount many Particulars that would be too prolix for a Letter; but such as are most useful are as follows:

The 3d of September, 1746, in the Evening, the French Squadron under Command of Monsieur Bourdenay appeared near Fort St. George, and that Night the French began to land their Men and Ammunition near Mile-End House, so called, as being a Mile to the Southward of Fort St. George. The Fort fired at that Place, but there were such a Number of Palmiera Trees, that it was difficult to see any of the Enemy, and consequently the Fort must fire at random. At Day-break of the 7th of September, the French began to bombard the Fort with seven Mortars from a Battery raised near Mile-End House, and with 8 Mortars from a Battery behind the Company's Garden-House that lies North-West of the Fort, and to the Northward the French sent a Party to intercept the Water-Place from supplying the Fort and Town with Water. Mr. Barnival relying on his former Acquaintance with Monsieur Bourdenay, went out of the Fort at Night to desire Leave of Monsieur Bourdenay, that the English Women might leave the Town and Fort; to which Monsieur Bourdenay answered, that he would grant Leave for Governor Morse's Lady and his God-daughter (meaning Mr. Barnival's Wife) and that each might

* I suppose the Author means Cuscusee, a Sort of little Balls like small Shot, made of Flour, much used by those upon the Barbary Coast. † Or Leagues. ‡ In the Western Mouth of the Ganges.

chuse another Woman for a Companion, but no other Woman should pass. Mr. *Barnival* returning with no better Success, Governor *Morse's* Lady and Mrs. *Barnival*, were resolved to share the same Fate with the rest of the Women of the Town, and accordingly all the Women were lodged in the *Portuguese* Church at the one End, and the Surgeons with their Implements at the other End.

While the *French* were landing and preparing their Works, a Letter came from Monsieur *Duplex*, Governor of *Pondicherry*, advising Monsieur *Bourdenay*, that the *English* Squadron were in Sight of *Pondicherry*; upon Receipt of which Letter, Monsieur *Bourdenay* and his People were under the strongest Apprehensions, and every Thing stood still for three Hours; the Question being, Whether to repair immediately on board their Ships, or to stay to reship their Artillery, &c. During which Consternation, another Letter arrived from Monsieur *Duplex*, and advised, that the supposed *English* Squadron proved no more than a Parcel of Country Vessels: Upon Receipt of this second Letter, Monsieur *Bourdenay* proceeded with his Works. From this, and many other Considerations, it has been concluded, that had the *English* Squadron but shown themselves on the Seas, the *French* would not have dared to have besieged *Fort St. George*; or had the *English* Squadron have come into the Road of *Fort St. George* during the Siege, the *English* might have destroyed the *French* Squadron, and have seized all the *French* Artillery. &c. then brought on Shore.

The 8th of *September*, Mr. *William Monson*, second of Council of *Fort St. George*, attended by Mr. *John Hallyburton*, as *French* Interpreter, went with a Message from Governor *Morse*, and Council, to know of Monsieur *Bourdenay*, what Terms they were upon; to which Monsieur *Bourdenay* replied, that he was resolved to have the Town, or to lose his and his People's Lives, and no other Terms would he hear of: So again, the Morning of the 9th of *September*, Mr. *Monson* and Mr. *Hallyburton* went out to parley with Monsieur *Bourdenay*: But Monsieur *Bourdenay* replied, it was in vain to suppose, he would be satisfied with any thing less than the Town, and the Town he would have; saying, he was sure of having it, that he knew what Strength the *English* had in the Town, and offered to produce before Mr. *Monson's* Face an Officer in the *French* Army for every private Man in the *English* Fort, and shewed Mr. *Monson* a Battery that the *French* had raised,

bearing 18 Guns of 24 Pounders, with which *Bourdenay* proposed to cover their Men while they scaled the Walls; adding, that if the Fort did not surrender, he would storm the Town, and then he could not answer for the Saving of any Man's Life; but if the Fort would surrender, the *English* should find his Generosity in the Terms of Peace, as great as his Ardour was for taking it, and then dismissed Mr. *Monson*, conditioning to wait 3 Hours for the *English* sending their final Answer; and as no Answer was sent in the limited Time, the *French* Mortars and Cannon began again to fire on the Fort and *White Town* with redoubled Vigour; and all the ensuing Night, the *French* Ships having warped near to the Shore, they fired on the Town and did great Damage, the *English* not firing one Gun all that Night; which made the *French* Proceeding appear quite surprising to the *English*, who had sent a Message by a *French* *Mustee**, a Person who acted, or pretended to act, as Doctor of Physick in the *French* Army; but the Messenger making some Blunder in delivering his Message, Monsieur *Bourdenay* was not set to right until another Message arrived to him, early in the Morning of the 10th of *September*, when the *French* beat the *Chamade*, and ceased to fire on the Fort; and the *French* soon marched into the Town and Fort, perhaps somewhat sooner on the following Occasion: Mr. *Hallyburton* was sent by Governor *Morse* to acquaint Monsieur *Bourdenay*, that the *English* Soldiers began to mutiny, and publicly spirited up each other to shoot the Governor and plunder the Town, before the *French* could come; and therefore Governor *Morse* desired Monsieur *Bourdenay* to take Possession of the Town as soon as possible: Accordingly, Monsieur *Bourdenay* marched into the Town at the Head of 1500 of his best Men, and having taken Possession of the Town, the *English* mutinous Soldiers were no more seen or heard of. Monsieur *Bourdenay* having received the Compliments of his Officers, went out of the Fort to survey the Town, and give the necessary Orders; and the next Morning, the 11th of *September*, marched into the Town the Remainder of the *French* Army, consisting of 1500 Sailors, all *Frenchmen*, and 2000 *Cafrees*† and Islanders that attended the Artillery and Ammunition, &c. all in ample Order, and under the strictest Discipline that can be conceived; and, indeed, Monsieur *Bourdenay* has always been remarkably severe, and rather dreaded than loved by his People.

* *Mustees* are of a mixed Breed, between *Portuguese* and *Natives*.
Eastern Coast of Africa, or the Descendants of such.

† *Blacks* from the

It has been already said, that the *French* Squadron fired on the Town on the 18th of *August*, and so returned to *Pondicherry*. From that Day, the *English* Gentlemen without Exception, were raised in the Nature of the Militia, under Mr. *Monson*, the second of Council, and their Captain; the Gentlemen submitted to stand common Centry, and do all the common Duty of a Soldier, on one common View, to save and keep fresh their Soldiers for Action: Also 35 Men and their Officers from on board the *Princess Mary*, did common Duty: All the Natives that were able to bear Arms, such as the *Portuguese* and *Armenians*, were also trained in the Militia, and served in the *White-Town*. The Soldiers were quartered on the Points and Batteries of the *Black-Town*, and were daily fed with good Provisions, and Arrack given for Punch, besides Drums every Day; and yet, notwithstanding the most favourable Treatment, the *English* Soldiers were every Day more insolent, and threatening to mutiny: One Instance may be proper to insert here, viz. As Mr. *Monson* was passing the Main-Guard Gate, then in Guard of the Militia, two of the Soldiers, in the rudest Manner, complained that the Dram-Cup was not large enough, and then taking hold of the Cuff of Mr. *Monson's* Sleeve would needs carry him cross the Street to the new Barracks, to see their Dram-Cup, and how they were used. Such was the general Tenor of their Behaviour, and so drunken and mutinous, that their Officers declared against fallying out of the Town against the Enemy, because the Officers could not trust to their Men, who did not amount in Number to 200 or 250 *English* and *Dutch*; for it must be observed, that all the black *Jentoes** left the Town, and so also, on the first Day of the Bombarding, all the black Soldiers, to the Number of 4 to 500, leaped, or let themselves down from the Walls in the Night, and fled; so also the House Servants of all the Gentlemen and Ladies, and most of their Slaves, leaped down from the Walls in the Night, insomuch that the Gentlemen and Ladies could not get Servants to kill and dress any Victuals, or bring them Water to drink, every one, as he could best be spared at Times, going to his House to feed and get clean Cloaths; add to this, the constant Alarms of Bombs falling, caused every Man to leave Victuals, Drink, Cloaths, Sleep, and every Thing else, to run into the open Air, and see which Way to avoid the Bombs then falling. These Alarms, so repeated from two *French* Batteries, as aforesaid, bearing 15 Mortars,

in the Space of every Half Hour, had so harrassed and fatigued the Gentlemen, that they were ready to die for Want of Sleep the third Day. The Ladies were equally frightened and employed, Mrs. *Morse*, and all of them, constantly sewing Cloth for Cartridge for the Great Guns. Many of the Cannon were dismounted, or rendered useless by the Breaking of the Gun Carriages, and in particular, the Axletrees of the Gun Carriages being made for Cheapness of Redwood, *alias* Logwood, the Iron Bolt split the Logwood upon the second or third Firing. Captain *Eckman*, the Commandant of the Military, had formerly been in the Wars in *Flanders*, but now superannuated, and unable to bear the Fatigue. Capt. *Holland* and Capt. *Zengen* of the Military, were very active, and kept a vigorous Fire from their respective Batteries. Capt. *Smith*, of the Gun-Room Crew, died the first Day of the Siege, of the Fatigue he had undergone from the Arrival of the *French*. The Garison Stores were very much out of Order, and the Gunner's People being composed of *Mustees* or *Portuguese*, they, like the black Soldiers, all deserted upon the first Day of Bombarding the Town; for it must be owned, though these *Portuguese* Men, and half Cast, may fight, and do very well against the *Moors*, and other Enemies, Natives of the Country, yet they will not face or stand the Fire of an *European* Enemy, though the *Coffee* Cast, and others on the *Malay Coast*† must be exempted from this Charge. On the other Hand, the *French* Gunners proved themselves greatly expert; for they threw above a hundred Bombs within the Compass of the Inner Fort, and so in Proportion on the *English* Batteries, that annoyed the *English* from their Cannon for the Time being; and it is observed, that of 1100 to 1200 Bombs that the *French* fired, not above a Dozen fell in the *Black Town*: So that, though there were but few that died of their Wounds, yet the Houses, and all Parts of the Town, have suffered greatly. Some Gentlemen have censured Governor *Morse*, for giving up the Town only on the Loss of four Men of Note; but others are of Opinion, that it was more prudent in the Governor to save his and the Peoples Lives, by a timely Surrender of a Town that was utterly defenceless and untenable, than to wait the next Day for the Enemy to storm the Town, when it must needs happen that most of them must have been cut to Pieces, without the least View of Benefit to their Country.

Upon a Treaty with Monsieur *Bourdenay*,

* Natives of the *Cormandel Coast*.

† *Malacca Coast*.

the *English* agreed to ransom this Town at eleven hundred thousand Pagodas *; the Times of Payment are variously reported, but, in the mean Time, Hostages are given until Payment, *viz.* Governor *Morse's* Daughter, of about five Years of Age; Messieurs *Stratton* and *Harris*, of the Council, and their Wives; and Mr. *Walsh* and Mr. *Stark*, both junior Servants of the Company; and the *French* to evacuate the Town by the First of *October*. The *French* to carry away all the Company's Money, Goods, Wares and Merchandize, and the Half of all Garison Stores whatever: All private Property to remain untouched, for which 'tis thought a private Valuation has been paid: Some *Armenians* have also paid a Fine, but how much is yet unknown. It's impossible to make an Estimate of what the Company may suffer, but some People, in the Way of Discourse, have made the following Guesles: But these must be left to every Man's Breast to believe or confute.

Broad Cloth 500 Bales, about 6 Pieces each Bale, is 3000 Pieces, about 23 Pagodas each Piece in an Average.	Pagodas	C
Papets and Camblets 20 Bales, each 20 Pieces, is 400 Pieces, about 5 Pagodas in an Aver.	2000	
Treasure 75 Chests, each 8000 Mad. Rup. is 600000	181800	
Cash in Chest — —	40000	D
Stores for Sale, <i>viz.</i> Iron in Bars, Anchors, Guns, Gunpowder, Lead, Shot, Cables, Cordage of all Sorts, Nails and Iron Ware.	60000	
Garison Stores (not for Sale) 130000, the Half	65000	
The Ransom — —	1100000	
Calicoes 3000 Bales, about 60 Pagodas each	180000	E
Saltpetre 10000 Bags —	30000	
	1727800	

Add to these the Provisions and Stores laying there belonging to the King's Squadron.

Beef and Pork — —	400 Barrels.	F
Meal — —	200 Barrels.	
Pease — —	1200 Bags.	
Masts, Yards, Sails, Anchors, Cables, Cordage, and all Manner of Stores, supposed to the Value of 200000.		

It's said that Monsieur *Bourdenay* blessed himself upon Sight of the King's Stores, and turning to his Officers about him, said, they were more welcome than Pagodas, for they could not have been had for Money:

The *French* soon fell to rigging and fitting their Ships with *English* Rigging, Tackle and Furniture.

As Monsieur *Bourdenay* has vowed to God, that he would plunder every Settlement the Company have in *India*, it's not to be doubted, but long ere this, *Fort St. David* has undergone the Fate of *Fort St. George*, with this Difference, that *Fort St. David* has always been a Thorn in the Side of *Pondicherry*, as being within three Hours Journey of it; and, therefore, as Monsieur *Duplex* has sworn, no Doubt that the *French* have razed the Place, and not left one Brick on another.

By the last Advices from *Fort St. David*, there were ready embaled for *Europe* 2000 Bales of Calicoes, which at 60 Pagodas each amounts to Pagodas 120000
There must needs be Garison Stores 50000
Some other Assets — — 10000
The Fort of *St. David*, and Town of *Cuddalore*, cannot be worth 200000 less than ——— 380000

It may be very easy for some Articles to be overcharged, as others are undervalued, and others entirely omitted; but without insisting on Particulars, the Loss of these two Settlements must be allowed to amount to a Million of Pounds Sterling, even the first Loss: If there should be added, the Credit of the Port of *Fort St. George*, its annual Revenues (clear of all Charges and Disbursements in and on Account of itself, and all of the several subordinate Settlements and Factories,) seldom brought the Company less than 50000 Pagodas in the Year: The Loss of the Ship *Sumatra*, and the *Advice Packet*, the Danger daily threatening the Company's Ships and Trade, that must needs continue until Relief can come from *Europe*, perhaps twelve to eighteen Months hence; the Shock to the Company's Credit and Settlement in *Bengal*, and innumerable Difficulties, that daily present themselves; these and more must be the fatal Consequences of the Loss of that once-flourishing Settlement of *Fort St. George*; and God forbid, that *Fort William* and Town of *Calcutta*, do not incur the same Fate. While the *English* Squadron are in the River, they may prevent the *French* Squadron coming up the River, and thereby save the Town; but should any Accident happen to our Squadron, or they leave the River on any Account, the *French* Squadron may be justly dreaded to come up the River, and then the Town cannot make so good, if that be allowed as any, Defence as *Fort St. George*.

* A Pagoda is worth from 7s. and 6d. to 9s. Sterling, according to the Exchange allowed by the Company.

Since the above, there are various Reports of a Storm that happened in the Road of Fort St. George, the 3d of October, 1746, that has done great Damage to the French Squadron. The Dutch have Advices, that the English Brigantine, called the *Brilliant*, then in the Hands of the French, was drove on Shore: Also two of the French Squadron drove on Shore, and one founder'd in the Road: Also four of the French Squadron, that were design'd to attack Fort St. David, were lost: That the *Hercules* and another Ship had rid out the Storm with the Loss of their Main-Masts, but the others were put out to Sea, with the Loss of some one or other of their Masts: That five more French Men of War had arrived from Europe and join'd Monsieur Bourdenay's Squadron, viz. one of 70 Guns, two of 50 Guns, and two of 40 Guns; and that three of these new Ships were of the Number of those that were lost: That the French still continue in Possession of Fort St. George: That Bourdenay has made the English to subscribe to several new Articles, and that Monsieur Duplex has prevail'd over Monsieur Bourdenay, and sent a French Gentleman from Pondicherry to be Governor of Fort St. George and the Town, designing, as it's given out, to set aside the Articles of Capitulation, and keep the Town in the Hands of the French. Moreover, some report, that the French have obliged all the English Gentlemen to go to St. Thomas's Mount, a Village that lies nine Miles to the Southward of Madras, and the French have seized all publick and private Property. But the Dutch have wrote News at several Times which have proved erroneous, and therefore we cannot depend on such Particulars; and as all Correspondence between Fort St. David, and Fort St. George, and this Place, are entirely stop'd, we must wait with Patience under Uncertainty.

Mr. Prince, the English Chief of Vizagapatnam, advises, that Ensign Morgan, and 50 Soldiers, that fled from Fort St. George the Night before the Town was delivered, were arrived at Vizagapatnam: That some *Last-cars**, that were in the English Brigantine *Brilliant*, are arrived at Vizagapatnam, giving an Account of the Storm that happened the 3d of October, wherein were lost the *Brilliant* and two French Ships on the Shoar, and a French Ship founder'd, and all the rest of the French Ships drove out of the Road of Fort St. George, except the *Hercules*, who has lost her Main-Mast.

This News of the Storm has been Matter of great Comfort to the English, notwithstanding the Uncertainty of Particulars; it

is conceived, it may be the Saving of Calcutta, until Commodore Griffin, or some Reinforcement, may arrive at Bengal. As for Fort St. David, the Loss at Sea may, or may not, prevent the French taking that Place, just as it happens to affect their Number of Military.

A N.B. We would not take upon us to correct the Style, in any Part, that the Reader might have this Account in its native Dress. And we think ourselves obliged to observe, that the Insinuations against the Conduct of Commodore Peyton, do not seem to be well founded. Considering the Superiority of the Enemy, it is surprizing he was able to stand an Engagement, and prevent any of his Ships being taken. If the Enemy had suffered so much, or were in such Want of Ammunition, as is represented, he could neither know it, nor suppose it, considering their late Arrival; and if he could not repair his Ships, it was not his Fault, but the Fault of those that had never thought of providing a proper Port in the Bay of Bengal for that Purpose. Besides, he had Reason to suppose, that no Ships of Force could sail from France for India without our Knowledge, and consequently he could not but expect to be joined in a short Time by a strong Reinforcement from England. (See p. 160.)

D As the East-India Company's Settlement at MADRASS, otherwise called FORT ST. GEORGE, has of late become a principal Topick of Conversation, we gave a PLAN of the Fort and White Town, with a short Description of the Place, in our last Magazine; but as many of our Readers may desire to have a more full View and Description of the Place, we have in this Magazine given a PLAN of that whole City, and shall add the following Account of it.

F THE Company's Fort here is called Fort St. George, and from thence the whole City goes among the English by that Name; but by the other Europeans it is called Madras, and by the Moors, Chincapatan. It lies in 13 Degrees some odd Minutes Northern Latitude, and in 80 Degrees some odd Minutes Eastern Longitude from London; so that the Sun rises there six Hours sooner than he does here at the Time of the Equinoxes, that is to say, he rises there all the Year round when it is but Midnight here, and sets there when it is but Mid-day or Noon here; and as the City lies so near the Meridian, there is very little Difference in the Length of the Days or

* The Sailors of that Country.

Nights all the Year round, for they generally reckon it there to be six o'Clock in the Morning when the Sun rises, and six o'Clock at Night when the Sun sets, because they cannot depend on their Clocks or Watches, which never go true so near the *Meridian*.

The Fort is a regular Square, with a Bastion at each Angle, and above 100 Yards on each Side from the salient Angle of one Bastion to the salient Angle of the other *. The Fort is surrounded with a Rampart faced with a thick Wall of what they call Iron Stone, being of the Colour of unwrought Iron, and very rough on the Outside like a Honey-Comb; but without any Ditch or Fosse on the Outside; and as the Wall is hollow and arched within, which is made use of as Lodgings for the Soldiers upon Guard, it is questioned, if it be Cannon-proof; consequently, tho' it may serve as a Fort good enough for Defence against the Natives, it could not hold out any Time against any of the *European Powers*, who came with proper Artillery, and with a Number of Troops sufficient for making themselves Masters of the Country. It has but two Gates, the chief of which is in the Western Curtain, and overlooks the River. Here the Main Guard is kept, for as the Gate is large, with an arched Roof, it serves well enough for this Purpose, and the Soldiers are lodged in the hollow Places of the Wall on each Side while they are upon Guard; for at other Times they are lodged in a Barrack or Guard-House without the Fort, over-against this Gate. The other is a small Gate in the East Curtain, which looks towards the Sea, and is guarded only by a File of Musqueteers.

In the Middle of the Fort stands the Governor's House, in which also are Apartments for the Company's Servants. It is a handsome, lofty, square, Sone Building, to the first Apartment of which you ascend by ten or twelve Steps, and from thence another Pair of Stairs leads to the Council-Chamber and the Governor's Lodgings.

This Fort stands almost in the Middle of the *White Town*, which is an oblong Square, of above a Quarter of a Mile in Length, but not half so much in Breadth. It is defended by a Stone Wall on the South, East, and North Sides, and on the West by the River, and a Rampart of Earth, with a Sort of Bastions at each of the Angles, and one near the Middle of each of the two long Curtains; but has no Moat or Ditch, tho' both the Fort and Town might easily have been surrounded with a wet Ditch, by Means of a little River which runs along the West Side of the Town, and

empties itself in the Sea, at a little Distance from the South Side of the Town, betwixt which and it there is a little Suburb, inhabited only by Watermen and Fishermen, and beyond them there is usually an Out-guard of Blacks, which would serve to give Intelligence to the Fort in Case of an Enemy's approaching on that Side.

A To the Northward, adjoining to the *White Town*, stands a much larger, called the *Black Town*, where the *Portuguese*, *Indians*, *Armenians*, and a great Variety of other People, inhabit. This is likewise built in the Form of a Square, and is more than a Mile and an Half in Circumference. On the West and North Side, it is fortified with a Brick Wall 17 Foot thick, with a Sort of Bastions at proper Distances; on the East, it is defended by the Sea, which comes almost close up to the Houses; and on the West, there is a little Brook, from which there is a Canal cut to the Sea, along the North Side of the Town; so that it is moated, as well as walled in, upon the West and North Side.

C To the North of this Town, next the Sea, there is a Suburb called *Mutial Peta*, with Gardens between it and the above-mentioned little Brook, which are well-planted with Cocoa-Trees, Orange-Trees, &c. where Gentlemen may walk and buy Fruit at a very cheap Rate; and along the Brook of each Side, there is a Walk planted with Trees, where the People divert themselves with walking under the Shade, from thence called *Merchants Walk*.

D Upon the West of the *Black Town*, there is another Suburb called *Comer Peta*, surrounded with Gardens, particularly the Company's fine Garden, which lies upon the South Side betwixt it and the River; and besides these Suburbs, the Company have a large Territory, with many little Villages belonging to them, and under their Government, having been purchased of the King of *Golconda* many Years ago; so that from the Town of *Madras* and the Villages round it, they have a very considerable yearly Revenue; and if any Sort of Harbour had been made for even but small Craft, the Territory might have been very much improved; but there is no Harbour for any Thing, nothing but an open Road, where the Ships are very unsafe, and the Sea so shallow for a good Way out, that no Ship can come near the Shore, nor is there any landing but in the Country-Boats, the Surf being so high and at such a Distance from the Beach, that the Boats often strike, and such as ours would be dashed to Pieces.

Among the Villages belonging to the

* See Appendix to last Year's London Magazine, p. 669.

Company, I must not forget mentioning *St. Thomas's Mount*, about seven or eight Miles to the Westward of the Town, where the Company have a Country-House and Garden. Here, according to the Tradition of the Country, *St. Thomas* lies buried, who first preached the Christian Religion, and was martyred in this Country; and the *Portuguese* say, that when they first landed here, they found many of the Natives that professed a Sort of Christianity, but had never heard, nor would own the Jurisdiction of the *Pope of Rome*; for which Reason, I suppose, the *Portuguese* treated them worse than they did either the *Mahometans* or the *Pagans*.

In the *White Town*, where the *Europeans* inhabit, there are six principal Streets, three to the North, and three to the South of the Fort; and the Houses are all of Brick, several of them two Stories high, but all with flat Roofs, and covered with a Plaster made of Sea-Shells, which no Rain can penetrate. As these flat Roofs are secured by Battlements, the Inhabitants make use of them for walking in a Dishabille to take the fresh Air, Evening and Morning. There are in this Town several magnificent publick Buildings, particularly the *Portuguese Church*, which stands on the North Side of the Fort: The *English Church*, which stands on the South Side, and is a pretty elegant Building, with a handsome Altar-Piece, a Gallery of fine carved Wood resembling Cedar, supposed to be *Mohogany*, and an Organ, with which, as has been observed, they salute God and the Governor, because it always plays when he comes into the Church; but whether they have composed a particular Anthem for this Purpose, I have not heard: An Hospital, which stands on the West Side of the Fort, adjoining to the Barrack, and is a very commodious, as well as useful Building: At the other, to wit, the South End of the Soldiers Barrack, is the Company's Mint, where they, in pursuance of their Charter, coin both Gold and Silver, and have proper Officers for that Purpose: And lastly, the Town-Hall, South East of the Fort, where the Mayor and his Brethren assemble, and a Court of Justice is held for Civil Causes, relating to the Natives.

As to the *Black Town*, the Streets are much more numerous, and more spacious than those of the *White Town*, with this farther Advantage, that some of them are planted with Trees; but the Houses are not near so good. Some few of them are built with Brick, but the rest are wretched Cottages, with Walls of Clay, and thatched with *Palmetto Leaves*. According to the *East India Manner*, they have no Windows on the Outside, but are all built round a Court Yard, from whence only they have

Light, and none of them have any Furniture within, but the Mats and Carpets the People lie on, with a few sorry Utensils for dressing their Victuals. This they need not give themselves much Trouble about, for a Stranger seldom comes any farther than the Door, before which is erected a little Shade, supported by Pillars, where they sit cross-legged Morning and Evening to receive Visits and transact Business. In this Town, likewise, there are some publick Buildings which make a tolerable Figure, such as the *Armenian Church*, and several Pagodas or *Indian Temples*, to the latter of which, besides their Priests, belong great Numbers of Female Choristers or Singing-Women. These, like Nuns, are, in their Youth, devoted to the Service of the Temple and the Priests, and spend some Part of their Time in singing Anthems to their Idols; but as they are not locked up, they spend the rest with Gallants of all Religions and Nations. They likewise serve the Publick in another Capacity; for when any great Man or rich Merchant goes abroad, he has a Number of these Girls, who run singing before him; and even some of our Governors have made use of this Piece of Grandeur, having kept 50 of these Girls for this Purpose; but whether they made use of them for any other, our Travellers do not mention.

In this Settlement, the supreme Government, under the Company, is administered by the Governor and six Counsellors, all appointed by the Company. They dispose of all Places of Profit or Trust, and try all Crimes that are not capital, and may inflict any Punishment, except Death or Demembration, even on such *Europeans* as are there in the Company's Service. But as to capital Crimes, or such as are to be punished by Demembration, the Offenders are imprisoned till they can be sent to *Europe*; tho' it is observed by some Writers, that if a Man be once imprisoned, he rarely lives to be sent to *Europe*; for he is confined in a dark Dungeon, hot as a Bagnio, under the Wall of the Town, fed with Rice and Water, without Pen or Ink, and no Man allowed to converse with him. There is also a Court of Mayor and Aldermen held twice a Week at the Town-Hall, for determining all Disputes of a Civil Nature among the Natives; but Civil Causes among the *Europeans* are tried before the Judge-Advocate by a Jury. There are also Justices of the Peace, who hold their Sessions in the *Black Town*, for trying criminal Matters among the Natives; and sometimes proceed so far as to cut off the Offender's Ears in the Pillory. There is likewise a Court of Admiralty for maritime Affairs; and the Governor sometimes appoints a

236 Form of declaring the P. of Orange Stadtholder. May

Court Martial, for trying and punishing the Soldiers.

The Governor of this Place is likewise Governor of all the Company's Settlements on the *Cormandel* Coast and the Coast of the Island of *Sumatra*, the Gentlemen who preside in the other Settlements being only his Deputies; and for assisting him to manage the Company's Trade, he has at *Madras*, besides the Council, two Senior and two Junior Merchants, five Factors, and ten Writers. Besides these, the Company have at *Madras* two Chaplains, a Surgeon, an Attorney-General, and several other Officers, to all of whom, from the Governor to the lowest Officer, the Company allows Salaries. These Salaries are indeed but small, but as they are all concerned in the Country Trade, not excepting even the Chaplains, no one of them that has any Conduct can miss of making a Fortune in a few Years; and few Governors miss coming home worth a Plumb at least; from whence we may guess what an immense Trade is carried on from one Part of this Country to the other, besides that which is carried on by the Company between it and *England*.

For the Security of this Settlement and the valuable Branch of Trade depending thereon, the Company keep but three Companies of *British* Soldiers, consisting of Four-score or an Hundred Men each, by Way of Garrison in the Fort and *White Town*. These Companies are commanded each by a Lieutenant and two Ensigns, the Governor and the two senior Councillors being Captains. Besides these, the Company keep in constant Pay a Sort of Standing Army of 2 or 300 Black Natives, who serve for Outguards, and for keeping the People in Obedience, as well as for defending them against any Attack that might be made by the neighbouring *Raja's* or Princes; and against any such Attack a large Body of good enough Troops might be made up of the Inhabitants; but against an *European* Enemy, neither the Inhabitants nor the standing Army of Blacks could be of any Service, because no Dependence can be had either upon their Courage or Fidelity. Even the *British* Soldiers, if some Writers are to be credited, are not much to be depended on; for tho' they may live very comfortably upon their Pay, they are kept so confined, often so cruelly used, and without any Hopes of ever having Leave to return to their native Country, that it is to be feared, they would be glad of being conquered and reduced under the Power of any other *European* State whatever.

This may furnish us with a Reason why the *French* have been able with so much Ease to make themselves Masters of this Settlement; and as the *French*, wherever they

settle, are at great Pains to cultivate a Correspondence with, and gain the Affection of the Natives, we may find it difficult to recover this Settlement out of their Hands, unless it be by Treaty, which we cannot expect till we have beat their Armies and reduced their Power upon the Continent of *Europe*.

Form of proclaiming his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange STADTHOLDER, by the States of Holland and West-Friesland, at the Hague; agreeably to which he was likewise proclaim'd in the other Provinces and Towns.

THE States of *Holland* and *West-Friesland*, to all those who shall see, or hear read, these Presents, send Greeting; that is to say, That in Consideration of the critical Constitution and Conjuncture of Affairs, and in order to extricate easily, by the Divine Blessing, the State of these Provinces out of the thorny and dangerous Situation it is in at present; We have, by the unanimous Consent of all the Members which compose our Assembly, this Day elected and established in our said Assembly, his Serene Highness Lord *William Charles Henry Friso*, Prince of *Orange* and *Nassau*, to be Stadtholder, Captain General, and Admiral of the Forces of these Provinces, by Land and Sea: Enjoining our first Secretary to declare this to the People, from one of the Windows of our Court here at the *Hague*, and the Magistrate of the *Hague* to do the same from the Top of the Hall of this Town.

Done at the *Hague*, May 3, 1747.

By Order of the Lords the States,
(Signed) WILLIAM BUYS.

As soon as M. Buys had finished reading this Notification, the vast Croud of Spectators shouted with loud Acclamations of Joy, and not a Word was heard for some Time, but *Orange for ever*, mixed with continual Huzzas. During all this Time the Trumpets played; and now the *Orange* Standard was hung out at the Window of the Court-House, just over the Door, where the first Herald of the States held it waving some Time, and after that it was fixed to remain there. In the mean Time, the above Notification was transmitted to the Magistrate of the Town, who came upon the Steps at the Door of the Town-Hall, and published the same, with the loud Acclamations of the People; all the Magistracy appearing at the Windows with *Orange* Cockades, the *Orange* Standard playing before the Door of the Town-Hall, and being afterwards set up there. At Night were grand Illuminations, and the greatest Demonstrations of Joy by all Ranks of People.

Phillis has each enchanting art, That can the
foul ensnare, First wins her lover's easy heart,
Then racks him with despair.
Sym.

2.
With tempting looks, and flattering smiles,
Too soon a conquest gains;
Makes him a slave to all her wiles,
Then leaves him in his chains.

3.
Imperious she does tyrannize,
And wounds each harmless swain;
First fooths his heart with matchless joys,
Then gives him wretched pain.

4.
Ye youths, who ha'n't already known
The magick of her eyes,
Be rul'd, and from th' enchantress run,
Lest you become her prize.

5.
The hook does lie beneath the bait,
With smiles she draws you on;
But soon you'll find, when 'tis too late,
You're by her frowns undone.

On the SPRING.

HAIL welcome spring! thou lov'd au-
spicious guest! [breast,
Whose blooming presence fires my grateful
No wintry prospects now the fields deface,
But chilling blasts to vernal airs give place.
Ambrosial dews and soft descending show'rs,
Refresh the earth and spread the new-blown
flow'rs.
The grazing herds thro' verdant pastures
range,
O'erjoy'd and pleas'd with the refreshing
change.

The sportive lambs on sunny hillocks lie;
And feather'd songsters clap their wings
for joy.
Th' imprison'd bee, to liberty restor'd,
Extracts the juice which liquid blooms
afford.
Each morning gives the blushing roses birth,
And adds new beauties to the teeming earth;
The dewy sweetness from the cowslip
drops, [tops,
The hills with pride unfold their flow'ry
And breathing zephyrs fan the fragrant
crops.

Re-

Rejoice, ye swains! the nymph shall now
comply,

And scornful *Gloe* be no longer coy;
Her glowing lip shall give the yielding kiss,
And kind indulgence crown the lover's bliss;
For this soft season does each passion move,
Melts the hard heart, and tunes the voice
to love.

The am'rous pair thro' lawns and wood-
lands stray, [May;
To gather flow'rs, and taste the sweets of
Link'd arm in arm, enamour'd walk along,
While birds melodious chant their evening
song.

The ardent youth, officious love to show,
Culls ev'ry bank where purple vi'lets grow,
And robs gay *Flera* of her springing store,
To add new sweets where all was sweet
before.

Thus blest'd, like *Eden's* happy pair they
rove, [love;
Each pleasure crown'd with harmony and
Od' riferous greens in ev'ry hedge abound,
One universal freshness decks the ground,
And chearful nature gaily smiles around. }

The honest rustick now his cott forakes,
And thro' the fields his daily rambles takes;
With curious eye he views the prosp'rous
corn,

While smiling gladness does his brow adorn;
Joyful he sees the blooming orchard shoot,
And genial sun-beams nurse the budding
fruit; [mind,

The moisten'd mead with pleasure fills his
Whose grassy surface waves before the wind:
Next, the old oak his admiration gains,
Who, bruis'd with lightning, storms, and
beating rains,

Reviving tells them all their rage is vain,
Shoots forth his leaves, and once looks gay
again.

On ev'ry side the pleasing scenes invite,
Dear promis'd plenty charms his ravish'd
fight, [light. }

And each new object gives him fresh de-
Oh! wou'd but man from this great in-
stance learn,

God's providential goodness to discern!
Why does the earth her bounteous gifts pro-
duce,

But for unthinking man's support and use?
For him the corn in fertile valleys shoots;
For him the orchard yields her yearly
fruits; [meads,

For him kind nature cloaths the verdant
For him the oak his lofty branches spreads.
O! let us then adore the Cause Supreme!
And think how vast the debt we owe to
him.

Let inward pleasure glow in ev'ry breast,
Let grateful praises be with joy express'd, }
And let's with rapture own how much
we're blest'd.

J. W.

On the FOUNDLING-HOSPITAL.

HOW does my Muse exult, to find
A free-born spirit spread!
The sons their fathers virtues share,
And emulate the dead!

Britain was greatly fam'd of old
For gen'rous, noble thought;
Fair temples rose by pious hands,
And heroes bravely fought.

No fordid views could virtue blind,
Each scorn'd a shameful part;
The brightest star the nobles wore
Was honour in the heart.

How can he e'er be justly prais'd,
Who found the means to move
An age quite sunk in northern cold,
To warm, soft-pitying love?

Who sav'd the innocent from death,
The poor from pinching cold;
And made e'en misers part for shame
With their true idol, gold.

Then C——m fame deserves, whose zeal
This gen'rous spirit rais'd;
Tho' others have a glorious share,
Yet be the mover prais'd!

What heart-corroding guilt by him
Has thus prevented been?
When *Britain's* guilt was swell'd so high,
He clos'd the murd'rous scene.

E'en poverty now wipes her tear,
And hopes her sons may prove
Subjects inspir'd with rising thoughts,
And worthy *England's* love. J. D.

On the DEATH of a Rev. DIVINE.

SAY, peaceful *Hermes*, for thy golden rod
Conducts the happy to the blest abode;
Say, didst thou lead in all thy airy train,
A fairer spirit to th' *Elysian* plain?
Could the pure essence of ætherial flame
Receive less tincture from an earthly frame?
O thou example of untainted youth!
Thou friend to plain sincerity and truth!
'Twas thine to shun false pleasure's mazy
wiles,

Her wanton graces, and perfidious smiles;
Alcides-like, the virtuous path to trace,
Where all is pleasantness, and all is peace.
Wisely he steer'd between the two extremes
Of cold indiff'rence, and fanatick schemes.
With sacred zeal his glowing breast was
fir'd,

Devour, not frantick; holy, not inspir'd.
Blest man! along life's troubled stream to
sail, [gale;
Thro' storms and tempests, with a prosp'rous
To hear, when death triumphant shook his
dart,

The dreadful summons with a chearful heart.
sure,

Sure, sweet reflections on a life well-spent,
Made the heart easy, and the mind content;
Soeth'd all his anguish, soften'd all his woe,
And brav'd the horrors of the ghastly foe;
Bade heav'nly prospects all around him rise,
And pleasing objects bless his closing eyes.
A scene most noble in this mortal state!
A good man yielding to the will of fate:
Like *Phæbus* sinking in th' *Hesperian* wave,
He sets with radiant glory in his grave.

The PLEASURES of the NIGHT.

— *Nec candida cursum*
Luna negat. — *VIRG.*

O Thou! whose pinion did o'erspread
the deep,
'Ere the Almighty Father spake the world,
Incumbent o'er th' illimitable void, [lyre,
O Night! O sacred shade! thee sounds my
Thee, best-lov'd subject of the serious Muse.

Of noontide splendors, and the beamy sun,
Of shady woodlands, and of eddying floods,
That, warbling, flow the breezy mead along,
Who sings not, raptur'd with the magick
scene? [hour!

Far diff'rent joys I sing: — The midnight
The pensive pleasures of the silent Night!

Thy blessings, meditation, how divine!
How sweetly solemn, this thy chosen hour! —

View, heav'nly Muse, yon rolling orbs
on high,

Yon rolling orbs in equal balance pois'd,
Obedient to their Maker's great controul. —
Ponder this grateful change of *light* and
shade,

Still *light* and *shade* are but the *varied God*.
His *goodness* beams, illustrious, in the sun,
Who, early journeying o'er the eastern hills,
Gladdens, with orient ray, th' adoring world:

In ev'ning-tide his *tenderness* and *love*
Refresh tir'd nature with the balmy breeze:
His *terrors* in the boist'rous whirlwind roar,
His *kindness* lulls the whistling winds to sleep,
And softly breathes along the panting gale. —

From this thick gloom, by light-wing'd
fancy led, [track

The mounting *mind* pursues the glitt'ring
Of those, who, victors in the glorious chace,
Shine ever blooming on the rolls of fame;

— Pursues the track — herself, (hard fate!)
condemn'd

To sleep, unnoted, with the vulgar dead.

In dusky vapour of the night inspher'd,

Quick *fancy* penetrates the gen'ral's tent;

He, with dull step, treads o'er his solemn
round, [hour;

And spends in anxious thought the sleepless

High rais'd in station 'bove the common
herd, [perplex.

And 'bove them too with tort'ring cares

Not so the humble cottager appears,
Who, on the lily-woven bank reclin'd,
Inhales the freshness of the vernal air:
He (happy mortal!) careless and at ease,
Hears the wild world in loud commotion
toft;

Not more dismay'd than is the mariner,
When distant thunders mutter in his ear. —

'Twas in these shades that thou *, un-
happy bard,

Whose vocal griefs in melting numbers flow,
And melancholy joys diffuse around,
Heroically humble, didst submit

Thy passions to the Sov'reign's righteous
will; [stream,

Soft blew the wind, and gently flow'd the
Whilst sympathizing nature made a pause
In deep attention to thy moral song.

See 'twixt yon parting clouds the beam-
ing light! [broad disk:

The moon, o'er yon high hill, heaves her
Come, heav'nly light, enliv'ning radiance,
come,

Illumine, with thy ray, the azure vault:
How pleasant, how transporting is the scene!
How sprightly shine the stars, and glitt'ring
roll,

By sounds of mystick harmony inform'd,
Thro' trackless æther in their orbits wide! —

Hark, usher'd in by joy's tumultuous
voice, [tow'r:

Wakes the loud musick in yon distant
On *Eurus*' wing the rapid sounds aspire,
The mighty concert shakes the troubled sky:
'Tis so — This night to thee, great *Cumbria*'s
prince,

In solemn mirth, *Britannia* consecrates,
To thee — whose sword, vindictive of our
rights,

Chastis'd rebellion's insolence, and quell'd
Her savage numbers on the well-fought
plain. [succeed,

They cease — yet more harmonious sounds
While *Philomela*, from the neighbouring bay,
Wailing, renews her solitary song;

Borne on the swelling gale, her gentle note,
Softens the murmurs of the dying breeze.

This, sure, the scene that ravish'd *Shake-*
spear's eye, [sion, leads

Whose * dreaming Muse, in sweet confu-
The well-pleas'd reader thro' the umber'd
plain,

O'er hill, o'er dale, beside the rushy brook,
Lur'd with the musick of his fairy song.

O! could I equal his majestic strain!

Full oft I'd wander thro' the chequer'd
grove, [scene;

And paint the beauties of th' enchanting
Spontaneous, should th' untutor'd numbers
flow,

So just, so noble, that e'en *Phæbus*' self,

* *The Author of the Night Thoughts on Life, Death, and Immortality.*

† *Midsum-*

Tho'

Tho' my glad verse exalts his rival's praise,
Should, with unfading laurel, wreath my
brow.

The INVITATION.

To Miss D. L.

AWAKE, my sweet *Clorinda*, wake!
Come see the *lambkins* play;
See! how the blooming spring does make
All nature blithe and gay.
Come, hear the *thrush*, whose chearful note
Enamours ev'ry grove;
See! how he rears his tuneful throat,
With ev'ry gale of love.
Come, let us visit flow'ry meads,
Where *Hymen* tempts our stay;
Where shady alders raise their heads,
And *Ibame* glides smooth away.
There will I tell my tale of love,
And ease my wounded breast;
There will I pray to pow'rs above,
To make thee ever blest.
Oft will I view thy beauteous charms,
Which thro' my bosom stray;
Oft will I fold thee in my arms,
And be for ever gay.
Thy beauties all, I will inclose,
Which autumn-blasts would fade;
And as the sun revives the rose,
I'll cheer my fav'rite maid.

Upon seeing Miss W——e Dance.

BE still my heart, thy vain attempt for-
bear, [air;
Nor hope to paint fair W——e's winning
How vain th' attempt!—*Apelles*' pen would
fail, [prevail?
And what can words, where colours can't
What thrilling raptures swell'd my flutt'ring
breast! [confer;
In act to dance, when W——e stood con-
Ten thousand graces wanton in her face,
Ten thousand loves her matchless form em-
brace. [she charms,
But gods! she moves—and as she moves
Enchants each eye, and ev'ry bosom warms.
Perfection shines, adorn'd with honest truth,
Deck'd with the roseate charms of bloom-
ing youth.
Such is fair W——e, —elegantly neat,
Artless as nature, yet as art compleat;
Commanding, graceful, modest, and polite,
Form'd to enchant the heart, and please
the sight;
Reserv'd, yet free; tho' easy, yet refin'd;
With *Venus*' form, and wise *Minerva*'s mind.
These bright perfections, excellence, are
thine; [them mine.
Bestow her, heav'n, on me, and make
Cambridge, May 3, 1747.

On Miss — ALDERSEY, seeing her at
Islington.

WHEN first my eyes beheld the match-
less fair, [ear,
And her soft accents charm'd my ravish'd
My senses faulter'd thro' the sweet surprize,
Struck with the lovely lightning of her
eyes;
And to the melting musick of her voice,
Blest angels hearken, and with me rejoice.
But when her notes reach heaven's eter-
nal King, [sing;
And her sweet warbling voice his praises
Her soul assenting to her heav'nly tongue,
As God assists, so he accepts the song.
Say, feeble Muse, can you attempt to trace
Th' unnumber'd beauties of *Aspasia*'s face,
Her shape, yer motion, her majestick mein,
Yet mild and melting, as her soul serene?
May each new day some new enjoyment
yield, [mer's field;
Fresh as the flow'rs that crown the sum-
Safe in a seraph's softest pinion laid,
Sweet be the slumbers of the charming
maid; [may have
And when she dies, heav'n grant that she
As safe, as happy, and as soft a grave.
S. S.—FE.

On the Fate of SLUYS in Dutch Flanders.

*Vendidit hic auro patriam, dominumque po-
tentem*

Imposuit. ——— VIRG.

THE poet *Virgil* places those in Hell,
Who, brib'd by foreign gold, their
country sell—
Can native *Dutch*, to freedom born and bred,
As dupes and tools by *Gallick* fraud be led?
Will provinces, that *Spanish* thralldom broke,
And drew their necks from cruel *Awa*'s
yoke,
Submit to wear tyrannick *Gallia*'s chains,
Whilst a true branch of *Orange* house re-
mains?
Go, pensioners, and slaves to *France* and
Rome,
The hottest place in hell is your just doom.

On the Promotion of Mr. THOMAS STONE
to be Chief Customer at NEWCASTLE.

WHO fears or church or state should
be o'erthrown?
Lo! each has now a proper share of *Stone*.
Hibernia, where the church most tott'ring
stood,
And where the pillars heretofore were *Wood*,
Long buttress'd up with *Stone* has kept her
ground,
And now with *Stone* the edifice is crown'd.
Our civil building cannot want repairs,
For *Stone* is us'd in all our state affairs:
And most secure the *Custom-house* must stand,
Where *Stone*'s employ'd to fence in all the
strand. T H E

T H E Monthly Chronologer.

FRIDAY, May 1.



THE Foundation-Stone for a Chapel to the Foundling-Hospital in Lamb's-Conduit-Fields; was laid by Theodore Jacobson, Esq; on which was a Plate with the following Inscription:

The Foundation of this Chapel was laid the first Day of May, Anno Dom. 1747, and in the 20th Year of the Reign of his Most Sacred Majesty GEORGE II.

A great Concourse of the Nobility and Ladies of Distinction attended, and were at the Breakfasting given by the Governors; after which a Collection was made, which amounted to upwards of a 1000 l.

The Sessions ended at the Old Baily, when the five following Malefactors received Sentence of Death, viz. John Bruce, for stealing a Mare:—Martha Paine, for privately stealing a Silver Watch:—John Exelby, for a Burglary:—And John Munson and John Hudson, for Felonies.

Sir Hector M'Lean, one of the State Prisoners, was discharged out of Newgate, by Order of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and delivered into the Custody of a Messenger. (See *Mag.* for 1745, p. 359.)

The Printer of the *London Magazine* was discharged out of Custody of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, having been confined by the Right Hon. the House of Lords, for printing Lord Lovat's Trial, &c. in the Month of March last.

TUESDAY, 5.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Morton (who had been sometime Prisoner in France) and his Lady, arrived at their House in Brook-street, Grosvenor-Square.

Mr. Baron Reynolds and Mr. Baron Clive went to the Court-House at St. Margaret's-Hill, Southwark; Peter Theobald and Henry Hall, Esqrs. two others in the King's Commission for the Trial of the Rebel Prisoners, were also present, and the Court adjourned to the 28th; when they met, and farther adjourn'd to July 3.

The same Day, Sir James Kinloch, Bart. and his two Brothers, Charles and Alexander, who were under Sentence of Death in the New-Goal, Southwark, for High Treason, were discharged from that Prison by an Order from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and delivered into the Custody of one of his Majesty's Messengers.

At the Rehearsal of the Musick for the Feast of the Sons of the Clergy, at St. Paul's, their Royal Highnesses Prince George and Prince Edward were present, attended by several of the Nobility. They went in a Coach of State drawn by six Horses, richly dressed with Orange-colour'd Ribbands, and escorted by a Party of the Horse-Grenadier and Life-Guards: There was a grand Appearance of the Quality and Gentry, and the Collection amounted (with 100 l. Bank Note which was given by their Royal Highnesses) to 486 l. which is upwards of 120 l. more than was collected last Year. (See the Stewards Address of Thanks to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, p. 221.)

THURSDAY, 7.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland met at Edinburgh, when his Grace his Majesty's High Commissioner (viz. the Earl of Leven) went to the High Church in great State, and Mr. Robert Kinloch, one of the Edinburgh Ministers, was almost unanimously chosen Moderator.

The Anniversary Feast of the Sons of the Clergy was held on this Day. The Money then collected, with that before at St. Paul's, amounted to near 1100 l. the largest Collection ever made on the Occasion.

SATURDAY, 9.

An Express arrived at the General-Post-Office from Bristol, with an Account that William and Thomas Bibbie, charged with the Robbery of the Chester Mail on the 22d of April, in Company with Robert King Parkinson, now in Newgate, were apprehended at that Place on Friday last, having entered themselves on board the *Delphin* Privateer, sitting out in that Port, and almost ready to sail. (See p. 197.)

MONDAY, 11.

A grand Meeting of the most eminent Physicians of London, &c. was held at their College in Warwick-Lane, when the Election of a Botany Professor for Oxford came on; in the Room of Dr. Dillenius, deceased (see p. 198;) the Candidates were Dr. Sibthorpe and Dr. Ruding, when the former was chose by a great Majority. This Professorship was founded by the late Learned Dr. Sterrard, many Years Consul at Smyrna, who invested a Right of Presentation in the said College of Physicians.

A Perpetuity passed the Great Seal about this Time, incorporating the Bishop of London, the Archdeacon of Essex, the Archdeacon of St. Albans, and many others, into one Body Politick, for the Relief of poor Clergymens Widows and Children.

H h

with

within the Diocese of London, and to hold in Mortmain Lands of 1500*l.* per Annum.

We were informed, that several large Ships sailed lately from *Liverpool*, with the Rebel Prisoners, which came thither a few Days before, from the Goals of *Carlisle*, *Lancaster*, *Chester*, *York*, and *Lincoln*, to the Number of 430, under a strong Convoy to *Virginia* and *Maryland*, and other of his Majesty's Plantations; which makes the Whole of what have been transported upwards of 1000.

TUESDAY, 12.

Was held a Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, when the Election of an Ordinary of *Newgate*, in the Room of the Rev. Mr. *Roswell*, deceased, came on; (see p. 149.) The Candidates were the Rev. Mr. *Taylor*, the Rev. Mr. *Mason*, the Rev. Mr. *Patterson*, and the Rev. Mr. *Villett*; and being reduced to two, the Numbers stood as follow:

For Mr. <i>Taylor</i>	—	14
Mr. <i>Mason</i>	—	5

Whereupon the former was declared duly elected.

We were assured, that M. *Buffon*, who has lately made a Discovery in *France* of a Speculum, which sets Objects on Fire at the Distance of 120 Yards, has also written a Dissertation, to prove, that there is nothing either false or absurd in the Account we have of the Burning of the Roman Ships at the Siege of *Syracuse*, by *Archimedes*; which Discourse of his was highly applauded in the Academy of Sciences. There are already at *Paris* 7 Mirrors esteemed the finest in *Europe*. 1. That made by the *Sieur Villette* at *Lyons*, which is kept at the Royal Library, is of Metal, and burns by Reflexion. 2. Another by the same Hand, 43 Inches in Diameter. 3. That of the *Sieur de la Garouffe*, a Gentleman of *Quercy*, 61 Inches in Diameter, and is kept at the Observatory. 4. The *Saxon Mirror*, made by the famous M. *Tschernbauss*, is of Copper, and bigger than any of those above-mentioned. 5. Another of Glass by the same Hand, which burns by Refraction. 6. The Mirror of *Orleans*, made for the late Duke Regent, by the same *Tschernbauss*, the Focus of which is at 12 Feet Distance, and has been hitherto esteemed inimitable. 7. That of the celebrated *Haertsoeker*, which is of Glass, and was made in the Year 1704.

WEDNESDAY, 13.

Was held the annual General Meeting of the Governors and Guardians of the Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of exposed and deserted young Children, in *Lamb's Conduit Fields*, for electing by Ballot, pursuant to their Charter, a President, six Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, the General Committee for transacting the

Affairs of the said Hospital, and a Secretary for the Year ensuing; when the following were so elected.—The Duke of Bedford, President.—Lord Vere Beauclerk, Lord Ch. Cavendish, Peter Burrell, Esq; Joseph Fawthrop, Esq; Sir John Heathcote, Bart. John Milner, Esq; Vice - Presidents. — Taylor White, Esq; Treasurer. — Note, of the 42 Members to make the General Committee 50, the last 14 were not of the last Year's Committee. — Duke of Richmond, — Duke of Portland, — Earl of Macclesfield, — Earl of Leicester, — Earl of Orford, — William Adair, Esq; — Stephen Beckingham, Esq; — Samuel Clarke, Esq; — Robert Cramond, Esq; — William Fauquier, Esq; — William Fawkener, Esq; — Sir William Heathcote, Bart. — Theodore Jacobson, Esq; — James Lambe, Esq; — Matthew Lamb, Esq; — John Laroche, Esq; — James Lever, Esq; — Sir James Lowther, Bart. — Mr. Gilbert Malcher, — Dr. Mead, — James Mead, Esq; — Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. — Thomas Strode, Esq; — Mr. Thomas Swayne, — James Theobald, Esq; — Thomas Tower, Esq; — Hon. James Vernon, Esq; — John Waple, Esq; — Earl of Findlater and Seafield, — Barnaby Blackwell, Esq; — Felix Calvert, Esq; — Richard Crop, Esq; — Charles Cutter, Esq; — Sir Matthew Decker, Bart. — Peter Delme, Esq; — Peter Du Cane, Esq; — Abel Fonnereau, Esq; — Ralph Knight, Esq; — Nathaniel Lloyd, Esq; — William Pearce, Esq; — Samuel Reynardson, Esq; — Gerard Van Neck, Esq; — And Mr. Harman Verelst was continued Secretary.

SATURDAY, 16.

Great Rejoicings were made on this Day, on the News of the Victory gained by the Admirals *Anson* and *Warren* over the French Fleet. (See before, p. 201, &c.) The Park and Tower Guns were fired, and the Evening concluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, Ringing of Bells, and all other Demonstrations of Joy.

SUNDAY, 17.

There was a numerous and splendid Appearance of the Nobility, Foreign Ministers, &c. at *Kensington* (whither the Royal Family removed the Day before, for the Summer Season) to compliment his Majesty on the joyful News received from Vice-Admiral *Anson*.

The same Day in the Morning, the said Vice-Admiral arrived at *Spithead*, with the Squadron under his Command, and their Prizes. Some of the Ships arrived a Day or two before.

MONDAY, 18.

Vice-Admiral *Anson* arrived this Evening at his Apartments in the Admiralty-Office, *Whitehall*, from *Portsmouth*, where he left the Fleet to the Command of Rear-Admiral *Warren*. The next Day he waited on

his Majesty, who was pleased to say, Sir, *You have done me great Service, and I thank you.* His Majesty also desired him to thank, in his Name, all the Officers and private Men who acted under him, for their Bravery and Conduct, with which, he said, he was well pleased and satisfied.

TUESDAY, 19.

The great Cause between the Officers of the *Centurion* Man of War, in which Admiral Anson made his Voyage round the World, and those of the *Gloucester* and *Trial* Sloop, was determined before the Council in Favour of the former. (See *Mag.* for 1744, p. 464.)

THURSDAY, 21.

At a Court of Common-Council held at *Guildhall*, an Order was made for discharging those Gentlemen that have been hitherto named by former Lord Mayors to the Office of Sheriffs of this City and County of *Middlesex*, from being put up at the Common-Hall, by *Virtue of that Nomination*. The present Lord Mayor has nominated none.

SATURDAY, 23.

The Statue of Sir *John Barnard*, Knight and Alderman, and one of the Representatives of the City of *London*, was set up in the South-West Corner of the *Royal Exchange*.

Admiralty-Office, May 26. The *Vigilant* and *Modeste*, French *East-India* Ships, of 22 Guns each, being Part of the Convoy (and the only *East-India* Ships) which escaped from Vice-Admiral Anson, during the Engagement on the 3d Instant, have been taken by his Majesty's Ships the *Monmouth*, *Nattingham*, and *Yarmouth*, which were sent by the Admiral to chase, and are brought into *Portsmouth*. The *Monmouth* has also taken the *King David* from *Bordeaux*, and the *Charming Susan* from *Rebelle*, bound to *Cayenne*, with Provisions and Merchandize, and the *Orient* from *Rebelle*, bound to *Martinico*; the two former are brought into *Plymouth*, but the *Orient* parted Company, as did another taken by the *Nattingham*, and are not yet come in.

WEDNESDAY, 27.

This Day between One and Two o'Clock, the Money taken on-board the French Fleet, by the Admirals Anson and Warren, was brought through the City in 20 Waggon, guarded by Detachments from the several Regiments of Marines: On the first Waggon was hoisted Vice-Admiral Anson's Blue Flag; on the sixth was the French Admiral's Flag; on the twelfth was a Union-Jack; and on the seventeenth was Rear-Admiral Warren's White Flag. They passed by the *Royal-Exchange*, to *Bishopsgate-street*, and came through *Treadneedle-street* to the Bank, where the Money was lodged.

The French computed their Loss by this Defeat, at a Million and half Sterling. Four thousand Men were made Prisoners; and by this one Blow of our brave Admirals, they have quite demolished two French Expeditions, one to the *East-Indies*, and the other to *America*; either of which, had it succeeded, must have been very prejudicial to our Country.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

SIR William Milner, Bart. to Miss Eliza Mordaunt, Niece to the late Earl of Peterborough.—William Prynne, Esq; of Charlton-Kings in Gloucestershire, to Miss Ridler.—Edward Yorke, Esq; to Miss Mary Cole.—Thomas Reynolds, Esq; to Miss Craigg, of Hythe in Kent.—Christopher Harrison, of Gloucestershire, Esq; to Miss Panny Wellman.—James Colebrooke, jun. Esq; to Miss Skinner.—Dr. Robert Hamilton, Professor of Botany and Anatomy in the University of Glasgow, to Miss Molly Baird.—John Porter, Esq; Secretary to the Earl of Chesterfield, to Miss Robinson.—Thomas Cox, of Kensington, Esq; to Miss Ingham.—Capt. Hamilton, to Miss Girardot, of Greenwich, a 30,000l. Fortune.—Lambert, Esq; of Kent, to Miss Parsons, of Spring-Gardens.—Watson Powell, of Bendish-Hall in Cambridgeshire, Esq; to Mrs. Stoughton, of Warwick.—Hon. and Rev. Mr. Townshend, youngest Brother to the Lord Viscount Townshend, to Miss Price, Daughter of Brigadier-General Price.—The Lady of Sir Nicholas Bayly, Bart. deliver'd of a Son.—Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough, of a Son.—The Lady of the Hon. John Grimstone, Esq; eldest Son of the Lord Viscount Grimstone, of a Son and Heir.—Countess of Carlisle, of a Daughter.—The Lady of Capt. Boscawen, who was wounded in the late Engagement, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

ROGER Parkinson, Esq; an eminent Physician, at Preston in Lancashire.—Margaret, Countess Dowager of Balcarras, at Edinburgh.—Mr. Alexander Dunlop, Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow.—Isaac Lebeup, Esq; who formerly held several Posts under the Government.—Geo. Pottinger, Esq; one of the most considerable Timber-Merchants in the Kingdom.—James Clarke, at Tirley in Gloucestershire, aged 110.—Cuthbert Fennick, Esq; at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Delilliers Carbonnel, Esq; formerly a Director of the Bank.—Jobn Cooke, Esq; at Layton-stone in Essex, possess'd of a large Estate in Worcestershire.—The Lady of Sir Cecil Bishop, Bart.—Miss Anne Hammond, of Teddington in Middlesex, of a considerable Fortune, which she has left to her Brother and Sister.—Francis Stone, Esq; late Deputy-Receiver at the General Post-Office.—William Levintz, sen. Esq; of Nottinghamshire,

inghamshire, who represented that County in four Parliaments, and the Borough of Retford in three.—Rev. Dr. Foulkes, Canon of Christ-Church, Oxford, and of Exeter Cathedral.—Capt. Charles Windham, Brother to William Windham, Esq; Receiver General to the Duke of Cumberland.—Mr. Peter Hemet, Operator of the Teeth to his Majesty.—Sir Walter Riddel, Bart. in Scotland.—Rev. Mr. James Haddo, Principal of the New College of St. Andrews.—Rt. Hon. John Earl of Stair, Field-Marshal of his Majesty's Forces, General of the Marines, Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons, and Governor of Minorca; an able and consummate Statesman, as his Embassies declar'd, and a wife and experienc'd General. He died in Scotland without Issue, so that the Title devolves to his Nephew, Son to his Brother the late Col. Dalrymple.—Richard Mullins, Esq; many Years Marshal of the King's-Bench Prison.—Borlace Warren, Esq; Memb. of Parl. for Nottingham.—James Hallyburton, of Pircurr, Esq; Father of Capt. Hallyburton, Memb. of Parl. for Orkney and Zetland.—Right Hon. the Countess of Marchmont.—Hastings Ingram, Esq; of Warwickshire.—Sir John Langham, of Cottesbrooke in Northamptonshire, Bart. He is succeeded by his eldest Son James, now Sir James Langham, Bart.—James Reynolds, Esq; one of the Barons of the Exchequer.—Rt. Hon. Charles Earl of Wigtoun, who dying a Bachelor, the Title is extinct.—Mrs. Kerling, an eminent Brewer in Clerkenwell.—Mr. Henry Woodfall, sen. an eminent Printer, near Temple-Bar.—John Casamajor, Esq; an eminent Merchant.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

WILLIAM Pendlebury, M. A. presented to the Rectory of Burythorpe in Yorkshire.—Mr. Capel Berrow, to the Rectory of Fenringley in Nottinghamshire.—Mr. James Hinckes, to the Vicarage of Stone in Staffordshire.—Mr. Thomas Ward, to the Mother of all Saints, in Suffolk, worth 600*l.* per Ann. by Mrs. Rebecca Gibson, with this Restriction, that no one should officiate for him, nor he for any other.—Mr. John Mease, to the Vicarage of Elemeiston Hardwick in Gloucestershire.—Mr. Mills, Son-in-Law to the Archbishop of Canterbury, made Præcentor and Canon of Exeter Cathedral, in the Room of Dr. Foulkes, deceased.—James Osbaldiston, M. A. presented to the Rectory of Venning in Cornwall.—Mr. Comyns, to the Rectory of Goddalsen in Lancashire.—Mr. Hill, to the Rectory of Cudworth, in Staffordshire.—Mr. Forrester, made Canon of Christ-Church, Oxon, in the Room of the late Dr. Foulkes.—Robert Watts, M. A. Dean of St. Edan in Ireland, made Dean of St. Canice in that Kingdom; and John Alcock, D. D. made Dean of St. Edan in his Room.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

THE Hon. Major-General Hulse, made Commander in Chief of the British Forces in Zealand.—Her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia, made Keeper and Paler of the House-Park at Hampton Court.—George Craigie, Esq; made one of the Lords of Session in Scotland.—Sir Henry Munro, Bart. made Receiver-General of North-Britain.—Solomon Dayroile, Esq; appointed his Majesty's Resident to their High Mightinesses, the States-General of the United Provinces.—Edward Milbank, Esq; made Captain of a Troop in General Wade's Horse.—John Ashton, Esq; made Marshal of the King's-Bench, in the Room of Richard Mullins, Esq; deceased.—Captain Scott, made Commander of the Defence, in the Room of the brave Capt. Grenville, who was kill'd in the late Engagement.—William Br flow, Esq; made one of the Commissioners of the Revenue in Ireland.—Earl of Craufurd, made Col. of the Royal Reg. of North-British Dragoons, in the Room of the late Earl of Stair.—George Augustus Elliott, Esq; Lieut. and Lieut. Col. to the second Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards.—Stuaborn Hodgson, Esq; Capt. of a Company in the First Reg. of Foot Guards; and John Parslow, Esq; Capt. Lieut. in his Room.

New Member.

Thomas Frankland, Esq; late Commander of the Rose Man of War, for Thirsk in Yorkshire, in the Room of Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. deceased.

Persons declared BANKRUPTS.

ELIZABETH Wood, of Blackman Street, Surry, Widow, Chapwoman, and Dealer in Horses.—Paul Crespin, of St. Anne's, Soho, Silver-smith.—John Living the younger, late of Egbam Hythe, in Surrey, Brewer.—William Holmes, now or late of Stanford, in Shropshire, Ironmonger.—William Brett, of St. John's, Wapping, Cooper.—Lomax Lewis, of Airsworth, Lancashire, Chapman.—John Everard, of Colchester, Bricklayer.—Duncan Campbell, of Swansey, in Glamorganshire, Shopkeeper and Dealer.—Robert Bell, of Braintree, in Essex, Clothier.—Samuel Bishop, now or late of Cirencester, Mercer.—John Bishop, now or late of Cirencester, Woolthapler.—Richard Bishop, now or late of Cirencester, Seedsmen.—Richard Fleet, of Bishopsgate Street, Baker.—John Graves, of London, Merchant.—Robert Thexton, of Seaxlingham, in Norfolk, Chapman and Dealer in Coals.—Francis Holmes, of St. John's, Wapping, Ironmonger.—Francis Hawkesley, of Wapping, Distiller.—William Purdy, of Norwich, Dyer.—Stephen Peters, of St. Bartholomew the Great, Broker.—Thomas Wilson, of King's Lynn, in Norfolk, Joiner.

36.

[illegible]

IN our last we left the Detachment of the *French* Army under Count *Leuwendael* employed in the Siege of *Hulst*, and as the chief Defence of the Place consists in a Fort called the *Sandberg*, the Besiegers applied their whole Force and Skill towards making themselves Masters of that Fortress, which after three fruitless Attempts, in which they lost a great Number of Men, they at last effected, and on the 28th ult. the Garison surrendered the Place, on Condition that General *La Roque*, who commanded, together with 400 Men, and 3 Field Pieces, should march out with military Honours, but that the rest of the Garison, which in the whole consisted of five Battalions of Foot, and two Squadrons of Dragoons, should remain Prisoners of War. On the 5th Inst. the Town of *Axel* likewise surrendered, on Condition that the Garison should march out with all the Honours of War; and all the *Dutch* Troops, together with the three *British* Battalions that had been landed there from *England*, were embarked, and carried over to *South Beveland*; so that the *French* have made themselves Masters of all *Dutch Flanders*, before being obliged to take the Field with their Grand Army, which, during all this Time, were lying quiet in their Cantonments about *Mechlin* and *Louvain*.

As to the two great Armies in *Brabant*, nothing considerable has as yet happened between them. That of the Allies continued encamped near *Antwerp* till the 15th Inst. when it made a Motion, and encamped between the *Great* and *Little Nethe*, with the Right at *Liere*, and the Left at *Cinq Fontaines*; and the *French* were, it seems, so sure of not being attacked, that they continued in their Cantonments till the 21st N.S. when their Infantry marched to the Camp marked out for them behind the *Dyle*, between *Louvain* and *Mechlin*. But as the *French* King arrived in his Army on the 20th Inst. O. S. as their Troops are marching from all Quarters to join the Grand Army, and as the two Armies are not above ten Miles asunder, it is expected that something of Importance will soon happen. In the mean Time, the *French* Detachment that reduced *Dutch Flanders* have erected a Battery on the Side of the *Schelde*, overagainst *Lillo*, and are daily battering that Fortress, in order to make the Reduction of it more easy in Case they should defeat the Allied Army, or oblige them to move to the Left for the Defence of *Maastricht*. On the other Hand, the *Austrian* Hussars are daily making Incursions even within the Posses of the Enemy, seven of these brave Fellows having lately carried off *M. de Beranger*, and *M. de Polignac*, the first a Lieutenant-General, and

the last a Brigadier, from the very Middle of the *French* Guards, upon the Road from *Namur* to *Brussels*.

Then as to our Accounts from *Genoa*, they are so contradictory, that there is no Credit to be given to any of them. All we can depend on, is, that the *Austrian* Army, in pursuance of a new Treaty, has been reinforced by a large Body of *Sardinian* Troops; that their heavy Artillery are not yet arrived; that a great Number of the *French* and *Spanish* Troops sent by Sea to *Genoa*, have been intercepted and taken by the *British* Squadron; and that the *French* and *Spanish* Army in *Provence* are upon the Point of passing the *Var*, and making an Irruption into *Piedmont*. And if any Credit can be given to the last Accounts from *Naples*, the Army of that Crown is upon the Point of marching through the Ecclesiastical State to the Assistance of the *Genoise*.

On the 18th Inst. the States General resolved upon making an Augmentation of 30,000 Men to their Troops; and the next Day they resolved upon recalling *M. Van Hoey* from *Paris*; but, it seems, he is to leave his Secretary to take Care of their Affairs at that Court; so that their High Mightinesses have not yet resolved upon a Declaration of War against *France*. However, we may judge of the Sentiments of their Stadtholder from the Speech delivered by Count *Bentinck*, when he introduced his most Serene Highness into the Council of State; (see p. 206.) for as that Speech was certainly communicated to him, before it was delivered, we cannot suppose he would have allowed of such harsh Expressions against the *French* King, if he had thought of keeping any Measures with that Court.

His Serene Highness, since his Election, has made a Tour through the Province of *Zealand*, and in all Places as he passed, was received with the most general, and the most joyful Acclamations of the People; but he does not proceed so far as the Army, being, by the last Accounts, upon the Point of returning to the *Hague*.

M. du Tbiel, the *French* Plenipotentiary, having received fresh Orders from his Court, he immediately went to the House of Count *Wassenaar*, and was accompanied thither by *M. Maconas*, the *Spanish* Minister Plenipotentiary, who jointly declared to the Court, that their Most Christian and Catholick Majesties no longer opposed the Admission of the Ministers from the Courts of *Vienna* and *Turin* to the Conferences, nor those of any other Powers which might have any Interest to discuss therein: But as the Proximity of the Armies prevented their Continuance at *Breda* with requisite Tranquillity and Decency, their Majesties de-

desired that a freer Place should be pitched upon; that to this End they proposed, for the ulterior holding of the Conferences, the Towns of *Aix la Chapelle*, *Cologne*, *Dusseldorf*, *Triers*, or *Worms*, and left it to the Choice of the Allied Powers to fix upon one of these Places, to the End that a general Congress for a Peace might be established there. *Mess. du Thiel* and *de Massena* desired Count *Wassenaar*, at the same Time, to procure them the necessary Pass-

ports in order to retire, the first to the Army of the King his Master, and the other to *Ghent*.

From *Vienna* of the 24th ult. we have an Account, that her Imperial Majesty had been safely delivered at *Schoonbrun* of an Arch-Duke, who was baptized by the Pope's Nuncio, by the Names of *Peter*, *Leopold*, &c. and that both her Majesty and the young Prince were in a fair Way of doing well.

The Monthly Catalogue for April and May, 1747.

CONTROVERSY and DIVINITY.

1. THE First and Second Volume of the Dictionary and Concordance of *F. Marius de Calasio*. In 4 Vols. Folio, with great Additions and Emendations. By *W. Romaine*, A. M. deliver'd to Subscribers by *J. Hodges*.

2. The Evangelical History and Harmony; with Dissertations, Tables, Notes, and a new Map of *Judea*. By *M. Pilkington*, L.L.B. in one Vol. Folio. *Rivington*, price 18s.

3. Remarks upon the Principles and Reasonings of *Dr. Rutherford's* Essay on the Nature and Obligation of Virtue, price 2s. *Knapton*.

4. Thoughts on the Christian Life. By *J. Locke*, Esq; price 2s. *Waller*.

5. The Scripture Testimonies of the Divinity of Jesus Christ, price 1s. *Osborne*.

6. Riches of Divine Grace display'd. By *I. Toms*, price 1s. *Hett*.

7. The Contents and Additions to the History of Anti-Paganism, pr. 2s. *Cooper*.

8. Some Thoughts on the Essay on Natural Religion, price 1s. *Reeve*.

9. A farther Account of God's Dealings with *Mr. Whitefield*, price 6d. *Robinson*.

10. A Discourse concerning the Nature and End of the Priesthood of Jesus Christ, price 2s. *Noon*.

11. A serious Address to the Inhabitants of Great Britain, &c. price 6d. *Noon* and *Buckland*.

12. Free Thoughts on the Doctrine of Election, &c. By *W. Cudworth*, 1s. *Cooper*.

13. Observations on a Book, entitled, an introductory Discourse to a larger Work, &c. price 6d. *Davis*.

14. Theological Remarks on *Dr. Middleton's* late introductory Discourse and Postscript. By *Geo. White*, M.A. price 1s. *W. Owen*.

15. A farther Defence of the antient Philosophers concerning the Doctrine of a future State. By *J. Jackson*, pr. 1s. *Noon*.

16. A Vindication of the Account of the double Doctrine of the Antients, 6d. *Knapton*.

17. A free Examination of *Mr. Cudworth's* free Thoughts on Election, &c. By *R. Finch*, price 6d. *Cooper*.

18. Two Dissertations, viz. on the Tree of Life, and the Oblation of *Cain* and *Abel*. By *Benj. Kennicott*, *Oxon*, price 3s. *Birt* and *Rivington*.

19. Some Reflections on the Nature of Original Sin, &c. By *Vin. Perronet*, A. M. price 1s. *Knapton*.

20. Observations on the Conversion and Apostleship of *St. Paul*, pr. 1s. 6d. *Doddsley*.

21. The Pædobaptist's Sense of positive Institutions. By *C. Fleming*, pr. 1s. *Cooper*.

22. Papal Rome and Pagan Rome led by the same Spirit, price 4d. *Fox*.

HISTORICAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

23. The Universal History, 8vo. Vol. 4 and 5, price 5s. each, in Boards. *Osborne* and *Millar*.

24. *Dr. Houson's* Memoirs of his own Life-time, price 5s. Boards. *Gilliver*.

25. An introductory Discourse to a larger Work design'd hereafter to be publish'd concerning the miraculous Powers, which are suppos'd to have subsisted in the earliest Ages of the Church, price 2s. *Manby*.

26. The Sequel of *Bulkeley's* and *Commins's* Voyage to the South-Sea. By *A. Campbell*, price 1s. 6d. *W. Owen*.

27. Familiar Letters between the principal Characters in *D. Simple*, and some others. In 2 Vols. 8vo, price 10s. *Millar*.

28. The Roman and English Comedy consider'd and compar'd. By *S. Foote*, Esq; price 1s. *Waller*.

29. An Examen of the *Suspicious Husband*, price 1s. *Roberts*.

30. Memoirs of the Life of *Baron Trenck*, price 2s. *Owen*.

31. Age made happy as well as honourable, price 1s. *Osborne*.

32. An Essay on Education. By *W. Foote*, of *Bristol*, price 6d. *Gardner*.

33. The true and antient Manner of reading *Hebrew* without Points, price 2s. *Cooper*.

34. *Historia Astronomiæ*; five, de ortu & progressu *Astronomiæ*. Auctore *R. Heathcote*, A. B. price 2s. *Longman*.

35. A Dictionary of Plants. By *R. Bradley*. In 2 Vols. 8vo, price 10s. 6d. *Waller*.

36. A

248 *The Monthly Catalogue for April and May, 1747.*

36. A new compendious Dispensary, price 1s. 6d. *Robinson.*
 37. A Dissertation on the Ether of Sir I. Newton. By E. Robinson, M.D. price 2s. *Hitch.*
 38. Memoirs of the Nutrebian Court. In 2 Vols. 12mo, price 5s. *Robinson.*
 39. The Female Rebels, pr. 1s. *Gilliver.*
 40. An Address to the College of Physicians, &c. occasion'd by the late Swarms of Scotch and Leyden Physicians, 6d. *Cooper.*
 41. The Chronology of the Hebrew Bible vindicated. By Robert Lord Bishop of Clogher, 4to, price 12s. 6d. *Brinaley.*
 42. A Supplement to the Dissertation on the Chronology of the Septuagint, price 1s. 6d. L. Davis.
 43. The Roman History. Vol. 12. By Mr. Crevier, price 5s. *Knapton.*
 44. Essays upon several Subjects concerning the British Antiquities, pr. 3s. 6d. *Millar.*
 45. An Enquiry into the Share which K. Charles I. had with the Earl of Glamorgan for bringing over a Body of Irish Rebels, price 4s. *Millar.*
 46. Memoirs of a Man of Honour, from the French, price 1s. 6d. sew'd. *Nourse.*
 47. A Review of the two late Rebellions, with Reflections moral and political. In two Parts. Part 1, price 1s. R. Baldwin, jun.
 48. A compleat and authentick History of the late Rebellion, price 1s. *Cooper.*
 49. An historical View of the Transactions of Europe from the present War to the late Rebellion. Vol. 1. By S. Bayse, M. A. price 5s. *Robinson.*
 50. Philosophical Transactions from 1732 to 1744, abridg'd and dispos'd under general Heads. By John Martyn, F.R.S. In 2 Vols. 4to. The Latin Papers being translated into English, price 1l. 11s. 6d.
 51. De Borace nativa. A. D. Modell, price 1s. *Davis.*
 52. The young Gentleman and Lady instructed in the Principles of Politeness, Prudence, and Virtue. In 2 Vols. 8vo, price 11s. *Wickstead.*
 53. A general System of Moral Truths and Natural Religion. By R. Murray, A.M. In 2 Vols. 12mo, pr. 4s. sew'd. *Osborne.*
 54. Ranelagh-House, price 6d. *Owen.*
 55. The Ladies vindicated with regard to the Power of Imagination. By J. H. Maubere, M. D. price 1s. *Cooper.*
 56. An Essay upon English Tragedy. By W. Gubrie, Esq; price 1s. *Waller.*
 57. Advice to a Nephew, pr. 1s. *Owen.*
 58. Dean Swift's Legacy, 6d. *Roberts.*
 59. Aeneas and his two Sons, 1s. *Oldcastle.*
 60. An Essay on the Sublime. By the late Dr. Baillie, price 1s. *Doddsley.*
 61. The private Character of Admiral Anson. By a Lady, price 6d. *Oldcastle.*
 62. Entertaining Fables for the Instruction of little Masters and Misses, adorn'd with 20 Copper-Plates, price 4d. bound and gilt. R. Baldwin, jun.
- LAW, POLITICAL.
63. An Enquiry into the Exercise of some Parts of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction. In 3 Letters to the Bishop of Chester, price 1s. *Longman.*
 64. Arguments respecting Insolvency, price 6d. *Cooper.*
 65. An Essay on Liberty and Independency, price 6d. *Webb.*
 66. A candid and impartial Account of Lord Lovat's Behaviour, from the Time his Death Warrant was deliver'd to his Death, price 6d. *Newberry.*
 67. A cursory View of the antient and present State of Fiefs or Tenures in Great Britain. By P. Turnbull, price 1s. *Cooper.*
 68. An ample Disquisition into the Nature of Regalities, &c. in Scotland, price 1s. *Cooper.*
 69. An Answer to the candid and impartial Account of Lord Lovat's Behaviour, price 1s. *Corbet.*
 70. A Letter to the Duke of Newcastle on the Dangers arising from Popery and Disaffection, price 6d. *Robinson.*
 71. A Proposal for encreasing the Strength of the British Navy. By Benj. Robins, price 1s. *Nourse.*
 72. Observations on the Course of proceeding in Admiralty Courts in Prize Causes, price 6d. *Say.*
- PLAYS and POETRY.
73. The married Coquet. By the late J. Baillie, M. D. price 1s. 6d. *Doddsley.*
 74. Judas Macchabeus. A sacred Drama, price 1s. *Watts.*
 75. The Resurrection. A Poem. By W. Douglass, M. D. price 1s. *Strahan.*
 76. A poetical Representation of the Passion of our Blessed Saviour, price 6d. *Corbet.*
 77. A Poem to the King, pr. 6d. *Cooper.*
 78. Stinchcomb-Hill. A Poem. By the Rev. Mr. E. P. Rich, M. A. 1s. *Barburs.*
 79. The Pleasures of Melancholy, price 1s. *Doddsley.*
 80. The Pantheon. A Vision, 1s. *Doddsley.*
 81. Musæus. A Monody to the Memory of Mr. Pope, price 1s. *Doddsley.*
 82. Fortune's Tricks in Forty-six, price 1s. *Cooper.*
 83. The Works of Shakespear. In 3 Vols. 8vo. By Mr. Pope and Mr. Warburton, 2l. 8s.
 84. Amyntor and Theodora; or, the Hermit. In 3 Cantos, price 3s. 6d. *Vaillant.*
- SERMONS.
85. Three Sermons before the University of Oxford. By R. Browne, B. D. *Rivington.*
 86. A Sermon preach'd at a Visitation at Taunton. By J. Hurly, B. A. *Birt.*
 87. A Sermon on the Fast. By E. Lewis, M. A. *Oswald.*

C.
d
d

e
3
.

f
e
s

o
r

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.



K. Roeker sculp.



E. Rooker sculp.